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EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

VOL. XXXII.

and that it is not so saleable in the markets.—
Grant all this, and still we say its superior value
cut as this was, might be screwed into bundles in as a forage crop, more than counterbalances all the field, and thus be equally well preserved." the objections alone raised, except the last. If we raised hay to sell, rather than feed out at home, it would be better to raise other kinds of forage that would meet a readier sale. It may ical" answer to a query propounded in our colbe observed here, that clover is not a grass, but a leguminous or food-bearing plant, and, therefore, "scientific knowledge" of our correspondent, its habits of growth are more of the vine order— although we suggest that he put it in a more more trailing and spreading than the grasses practical form. This, no doubt, he is capable of

growth is luxuriant, and in warm, wet weather there is a tendency to fermentation, and decay among the lower leaves, and smaller branches next the ground. This may be in a great measthicker growth, with a smaller and less spreading stalk. Clover requires less work, less stirring and manipulating when mowed than grass does, and manipulating when moved than grass does, less than the large state of the l and manipulating when mowed than grass does, in order to get it ready to put into the barn. Indeed, if the same labor of spreading and stirring, be spent upon it, that there is upon grass, the thin, broad leaves become dried through before thin, broad leaves become dried through before thin, broad leaves become dried through leave the deep and they fall off through grass does, in this linear first leave that the deep and they fall off through grass does, in this linear first. Don't imagine that I impart this information free gratis, for nothing, but I generously leave it for you to say how much my recompense shall be. If I don't hear from you immediately, I shall be under the necessity of bothering you with more of my scientific through grass does, and they fall off the thick succulent stalk does, and they fall off knowledge. and a severe loss of a good portion of the crop is the result.

room, to store up a ton of it, than it does for fine report upon a plan for the organization of Agriforage; but, as an offset to this, you get more cultural Colleges, but having especial reference nutriment in a ton than in most other kinds of forage. We will enumerate some of the advan-

hay or dried state, and thrive upon it. Some suppose that it should be fed only to horses, because, being coarser than the grasses, they are better able to masticate it than neat stock. If separate independent institution, and he furtherthe clover be cured right, all kinds of cattle eat the clover be cured right, all kinds of cattle eat the course were right. We have fed it to calves wearlings the colleges properly at the commencement, and and other young stock to good advantage, and not cast them into the world to struggle for exit readily. We have fed it to calves, yearlings, sheep were not only particularly fond of it, but istence. we found that they did better on it than they did on the best of upland hay made up of herdsgrass actions of the Essex Agricultural Society of Masand red top. According to the carefully conduct-sachusetts, for 1863, from J. W. Proctor, Jr., ed experiments of Mr. Lawes, the celebrated Eoglish Agricultural Chemist, at Rothampstead, setts Horticultural Society, from the Correspondthere is another advantage in feeding clover, and ing Secretary. that is the manure made from it by feeding it out to cattle, is greatly superior in fertilizing properties to that made from any other hay. Accord- the Express Office to-day a full blooded Merino ing to his analysis, placing the worth of a ton of buck, directed to J. W. Burbank, East Wilton. manure derived from feeding wheat straw, at He is a splendid fellow and is valued at \$1,400! \$2.68, that made from English hay was worth \$6.43, and that from clover was worth \$9.64. These prices, to be sure, would not be obtained with us, but the proportional value will be the same. Put the manure from wheat straw at To the Farmers of Maine and to all Conwhat price you please, that from clover will be worth more than three times as much, and fifty per cent. more than that from good English hay.

We have said that swine would eat it readily.
Our neighbor, John Kezer of East Winthrop,
when in the swine breeding business, a few years,
when in the swine breeding business, a few years,
when in the swine breeding business, a few years,
when in the swine breeding business, a few years,
when in the swine breeding business, a few years,
when in the swine breeding business, a few years,
when in the swine would eat it readily. when in the swine breeding business, a few years ago, used to make clover quite an item of winter forts were made and large cost incurred to secure diet-chaffing it up by threshing it with a flail, its extirpation, but notwithstanding all the cost or any other way, and giving it to them dry. and labor expended it proved that one or two animals which had been exposed to the disease had They were very fond of it.

preparatory crop for wheat, and is extensively these might not have contracted the disease, the used in some wheat growing districts by being plowed under as a dressing for that crop. It always proves beneficial when used in this way, but it has been suggested by good authority, that towns in that Commonwealth, and threatens a much better mode is to feed it out to stock, and apply the manure thus made to the group. You a much better mode is to leed it out to stoca, and apply the manure thus made to the crop. You not only thus obtain growth, or sustenance for rough stock, which you would not, from this "The disease commonly called pleuro-pneumo-"The disease called pleu your stock, which you would not, from this source at least, if plowed under, but you also obtain probably as much fertilizing material by the tain probably as much fertilizing material by the forts of an early consideration of the facts manure.

Joseph Harris, Esq., editor of the Genesee hardly be overstated, whether we regard it in a Farmer, in an excellent article on stall feeding cattle and sheep, published in the last report of the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture. ture-speaking of some of the crops essential to in Europe where this disease exists, and from improving or fertilizing the soil, says: "Next to to the turnip, red clover is the most enriching crop, it is far better suited to our climate than the turnip in fact there is the most moderate."

The furnip is fact there is a secondarity of the fabulous amount of the cost.

What is that condition? The most moderate the turnip, in fact there is no country in the world where red clover flourishes better than throughout a large section of the United States. It is pre-eminently the renovating crop of this country. It is almost impossible to grow too much of it, provided it is consumed on the farm. It makes the best hay for sheep, and as we before said, the manure from it is nearly as valuable as that from corn; far more valuable than that from ordinary hay."

What is that condition? The most moderate estimates fix the loss by pleuro pneumonia alone, in the British Islee, at ten millions of dollars a year. The value of cattle lost by that disease amounts to two or three times the value of all the cattle imported. More than a million head of horned cattle died of pleuro-pneumonia in the six years ending with 1860, of a value of at least sixty millions of dollars. Nor is there any falling off, but on the other hand a rapid increase, so that in 1862 the prevalence of the disease, owing to sales in the markets and at the fairs, was ordinary hay." ordinary hav."

Spontaneous Combustion --- Query.

MESSES. EDITORS:—Please answer in your next paper, the following query: Will horse stable nanure produce spontaneous combustion under any circumstances. Camden, Jan. 27, 1864.

Note. We have never seen any spontaneous combustion arising from the decomposition of horse stable manure, but have heard of one or two well authenticated instances where fire originated from that cause.—Eds.

He have never seen any spontaneous quent on the reckless traffic in diseased meat."

Mr. Flint proceeds through a dozen pages or more, giving a fearful array of facts and considerations bearing on the subject, and then adds:

"In what I have said I have no personal intersteel the direct or indicated the subject of t inated from that cause .- EDS.

bad cough, and I do not know what to do for him.
If you can inform me you will oblige me very
much. When I brought him home he got choked,

Hay Making.

We cut the following in regard to a novel method of hay making, from the New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury

"We have alluded, repeatedly, in our columns, to the successful method of hay making pursued by our townsman, Gen. Jas. D. Thompson. On Saturday last he filled our office with delicious We should Raise more Clover.

Considerable experience in feeding out forage, and more observation on the subject, have brought us to the conclusion that we should raise more clover in Maine than we do. We are aware that we shall be met with the objection that it is a coarse, bulky hay crop,—that it oftentimes lodges and wastes on the field—that it requires more barn room, ton for ton than hay from fine grasses, and that it is not so saleable in the markets.—

Raising Water.

We give place to the following "slightly satirdoing, and as a worthy representative of the Dir-This causes what is called lodging, when the igo State, is incapable of "advancing backward."

In Front of Richmond, Va., Feb. 2d, 1864. Messes. Editors:—I have observed in your HUGH THORNDIKE.

It is true that it requires more barn or stack We are in receipt of a pamphlet being a land scrip fund, by Congress. The author is All neat stock, and also hogs will eat it in the Prof. E. Pugh, one of the leading scientific agri-

We have received a copy of the Trans-

Communications.

sumers of Meat and Milk.

It may not be so generally known as it should has not ceased to exist in that State. They were very fond of it.

So changed ownership that they could not be traced; and although hopes were entertained that

portance of an early consideration of the facts connected with its introduction and spread, can

greater than it had ever been known before. In one week, about the time I was in London, more

than nineteen tons of diseased meat were discovered in that market alone.

These are startling facts, but they do not represent the whole truth. They fall far short of it, for we must consider the contamination of the animal food and of the dairy products of the kingdom, and the almost universal demoralization among a very large class of farmers, dealers and butchers, affecting the whole community, conse-

est, either direct or indirect, to subserve, and in urging the facts in regard to this disease upon the public attention during the last four or five Messes. Editors:—I have a lamb that has a any thing to regret, to retract, or alter, subsequent events and a more extended observation much. When I brought him home he got choked, and I laid it to that, but being inexperienced in sheep, I do not know what the trouble is with him.

E. F. S.

Note. It is quite likely that your lamb was injured internally by being choked as you state. If so, it is better to fatten him for mutton, or kill him at once, if he is poor and badly affected.

ready to accept the alternative of having the beef of diseased animals brought upon their tables, as has been the case, I have no more to say. But if they desire to avoid this alternative, they will have to act promptly and strenuously for the disease may and often they contrary not with the fore. (any report to the contrary not withstanding) and doubtless we shall not have it until it is brought hither. But there is great until it is brought hither. But there is great danger that it may be brought. The disease is a very institute of the disease may, and often do, lie concealed for a long time in the system of the animals, and in the cars, steambaats, stables or barns where diseased animals have been kept, renders assurance of feedown from companion an exceeding freedown from an ance of feedown from an ance and feedown from an ance and feedown form an ance and feedown from an ance and feedown form an ance and feedown form an ance and feedown form an ance and feedown from an ance and feedown from an ance and feedown form an ance and feedown form an ance and feedown form an ance and feedown from an ance an

animals which will compare favorably with any to be found elsewhere, and it needs only proper selections and breeding from the best we now have, to continue improvement in coming years to a greater extent and more rapidly than has

to a greater extent been witnessed in the past.
S. L. Goodale,

Messas. Editors:—Last summer I had a very fine piece of clover, from which I wished to raise seed; so I made inquiry of my neighbors how I should clean the huils off so as to have a marketable article, but to my great surprise no one could tell me. So far as I know there is not a clover mill in Nova Scotia—that way of surmounting the difficulty, therefore, was denied me. But after a few experiments, I succeeded so well, using nothing but tools that every farmer has about him, that I determined to make my mode public for the edification of any one as ignorant as I was last spring.

ed again with an iron rod about a quarter of an inch in diameter; then put it through a fan mill, using very light wind and the tail-board well up; this separated the chaff from the seed and hulls still holding seed; this I put again through the mill with a very strong wind, and the securing board well back, when the clean seed all went into the foul seed box and the hulls blew out on the floor ready for another threshing. This work was done at odd times and stormy days, but after

Linneus, Feb. 8, 1864.

Native American Farming.

Messrs. Editors:—I send you the name of Pial M. Francis, a Penobscot Indian, as a subscriber to the Farmer, also his farming operations, just as he has stated them to me. His homestead on Olamon Island, in the Penobscot contains eighty-six acres of good interval land, mostly cleared. He has another lot away containing thirty-five acres. His crop the past year consisted of 2 acres potatoes, yield about 250 bushels; 4 acres potatoes, yield about 75 bushels; 2 bushels beans; 4 bushels corn, and 9 bushels turnips, carrots, &c. He sold his crop of grain and grass (the latter standing) for \$163, including his bounty, and has about 18 tons of hay on hand. He also sold 9 head of cattle. His soil is so fertile that he salls rested in dustrial pursuits, which have ceased to be relative to the farmer and desired turnips and containing the supplies the cheapest, most profitable power; but in certain localities which are destitute of it, where villages and cities have grown up whose inhabitants have engaged in industrial pursuits, which have ceased to be relative to the farmer and desired turnips into manufactures. It has many a wild, fleet stream which may be caught as it is about to leap down some precipice and harnessed to useful machinery and made entirely subservient to some skilful controlling mind, under whose guidance it may convert the raw material into a valuable textile may convert the raw material into a valuable textile may convert the raw material into a valuable textile may convert the raw material into a valuable textile may convert the raw material into a valuable textile may convert the raw material into a valuable textile may convert the raw material into a valuable textile may convert the raw material into a valuable textile may convert the raw material into a valuable textile may convert the raw material into a valuable textile may convert the raw material into a valuable textile valuable textile valuable textile as it is about to leap down some precipies and harnessed to useful machinery and made entir has about 18 tons of hay on hand. He also sold
9 head of cattle. His soil is so fertile that he
sells moet of his hay, and winters but little stock.
While my pen is inked I will say that venison
is now plenty. I have just looked at a pile of
deer at Olamon, said to be thirty carcases,
brought do an river yesterday and now destined
for New York market. Yours, S. N. T. for New York market. Yours, S. N. T.

For the Maine Farmer.

Remedy for Scratches.

Messes. Editors:—In answer to the query for a remedy for scratches, I will give one which I have used for thirty-five years with complete success, having never failed in one instance: Take white pine pitch, rosin, beeswax and honey, I ounce each, fresh lard, one-half pound, melt well together over a slow fire, then add one-half an ounce sulphate copper (verdegris.) stir till it is quite thick, so the parts may not settle and separate. This makes an excellent application for harness galls and cuts and sores of all kinds, on horses and cattle.

Appleton, Feb. 2d, 1864.

Messes. Editors:—'Before Haying' wishes to know what is the best mowing machine in use in this State. I am not a farmer who has used all kinds, but have seen the most of them work, and will not hesitate to say that the Buckeye is the best machine now in use. It will do the most work in the best manner, is less liable to get out of repair, and is the lightest of movement of any

For the Maine Farmer. A Good Yield.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- Mr. A. Marden of Troy, planted in the spring of 1862, one potato which he brought from the eastern part of the State in his pocket, and raised thirteen pounds. In 1863 he planted the thirteen pounds, after giving away enough for a few hills, and raised thirteen bushels of nice, large potatoes. S. L. M. Vassalboro', Jan., 1864.

Just this: if we would not incur so fearful an evil, we must anoid its introduction. It has never existed here, (any report to the contrary not-withstanding) and doubtless we shall not have it until it is brought hither. But there is great danger that it may be brought. The disease is a very insidious one; and the fact that the germs of the disease may, and often do, lie concealed for a long time in the system of the animals, and in the cars, steamboats, stables or barns where diseased animals have been kept, renders assurance of freedom from contagion an exceedingly difficult thing to determine with safety.

The only safety, as it seems to me, lies in refusing to introduce any neat stock either for propagation or for any otner purpose, while any liability exists of their bringing it with them. The husbandry of Maine is, and must continue to be, essentially a stock husbandry. The cattle interest is a large one—let it suffer loss to the extent of one-fourth, (we could hardly count on less, should this disease get a firm foothold) and the damage would probably be not less than five millions of dollars.

Great improvements in stock have been effected within the past ten years. A great deal more can and ought to be done in the same direction. We can do it without introducing another beast, for we already have within our own borders many animals which will compare favorably with any to be tound elsewhere, and it needs only proper

manure would be lost, the land would gradually be imporeished, and fail to support its inhabitants, and thus would it be ascertained by sad experience that the nation which begins by exporting only raw material must end by exporting or starving its population.

For the Maine Farmer.

Hulling Clover.

Messrs. Entrors:—Last summer I had a very large of clover from which I wished to wise.

Messrs from which I wished to wise.

as I was last spring.

I first had it threshed in the ordinary way and very carefully cleaned with a rake; then threshed again with an iron rod about a quarter of an brooks, rivers and lakes, which are equally distributed by springs, brooks, rivers and lakes, which are equally distributed by springs, brooks, rivers and lakes, which are equally distributed by springs, brooks, rivers and lakes, which are equally distributed by springs, brooks, rivers and lakes, which are equally distributed by springs, brooks, rivers and lakes, which are equally distributed by springs, brooks, rivers and lakes, which are equally distributed by springs, brooks, rivers and lakes, which are equally distributed by springs, brooks, rivers and lakes, which are equally distributed and barron fields.

was done at odd times and stormy days, but after the first threshing, which is very quickly done, I think a man would easily clean up ten or twelve pounds a day, in dry, cold weather, probably more. I have tried the Alsike or Swedish clover and like it very much; it fills up the bottom very much better than white or red.

For the Maine Farmer.

Mateorological.

Summary of meteorological observations made during the month of January, 1864:

Thermometer. Monthly mean temperature, 17.28°; highest degree, 18th and 25th, 41°; lowest, 7th, -23°; monthly range, 64°.

Clouds. Monthly mean amount of clouds, 59 tenths; overcast days, six, 1st, 5th, 15th, 19th, 24th and 26th.

Winds. N., 20th, 29th, 30th and 31st; N.

19th. 24th and 26th.

Winds. N., 20th. 29th, 30th and 31st; N.
E., 19th and 20th; E., 15th; S. E., 1st, 8th and 12th; S. 21, 14th, 18th, 27th and 28th; S. W. 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 17th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th; W., 4th, 6th, 16th and 25th. Prevailing, S. W.

Saow and Ram. Days snow fell, fifteen; amount of snow, 20.7 inches. Days rain fell, one, 1st; amount of rain, 0.25 inches.

Casual. Heavy storm of snow, commenced on the 18th, 5-o'clock, P. M., continuing till the 20th, noon; fall, one foot, wind N. E.; 13th, 20th and 30th, solar halos; 2d, heavy wind, the 20th and 30th, solar halos; 2d, heavy wind, the constructed in all directions, of the best materials.

20th and 30th, solar halos; 2d, heavy wind, the only day of high wind yet experienced during the winter.

A. G. Young.

Linear Feb 8, 1864

A. G. Young. become most useful auxiliaries in the transaction of business. However great the demand in coming ages for foreign commerce and internal transportation, that want can be supplied by our own citizens everywhere

boring agriculturists. For the nearer the consumers are brought to the producers, the greater the profits realized. A bushel of grain or a ten of hay within a mile of a

and will not hesitate to say that the Buckeye is the best machine now in use. It will do the most work in the best manner, is less liable to get out of repair, and is the lightest of movement of any one in use. It is quite an item to buy the best to be had in the market. I think any one in want of a good mowing machine would do well to call on their agents.

O. H.

Monmouth, Jan. 27, 1864. Notwithstanding our manifest natural advantages Maine has not kept pace with her sister States. Sh has prosecuted agriculture and commerce to a very con-siderable extent, but has comparatively neglected manu-

factures.

More than twenty years ago, when Congress had im posed such a tariff of duties on merchandise imported from foreign countries as would yield a liberal revenue to government, and would at the same time favor and protect home industry, many capitalists abroad, discern-ing the excellence of our unappropriated water newer, desired to invest their money in available sites, and ap-plied to our Legislature for acts of incorporation; but

contributing to the wealth of the whole neighborhood; and the antipathy to capitalists and corporations has gradually vanished, for the farmers in their vicinity have eagacity enough to comprehend that property has increased in value simply because all their products find a near and good market and command better prices.

If a different and more far-sighted policy had formerly been adopted, we might now have scores of Sacos and Lowistons, and might have traveled far on the high road to prosperity.

Tion and thus retain among us the money now sent about. The general prosecution of woolen and worsted manufactures would powerfully stimulate sleep husbandry. The best wool and mutton would be produced, furnishing that clothing and meat most conductive to health, and blessing alike both buyer and seller.

Flax is another material which can be abundantly to prosperity.

He had qualified himself expressly to remove to the United States by laboring in various capacities up to general superintendent. He made drawings of the machinery on the tablets of his memory, which he afterwards secretly transferred to paper, and finally he left wards secretly transferred to paper, and finally he left wards secretly transferred to paper, and finally he left wards secretly transferred to paper, and finally he left wards secretly transferred to paper, and finally he left wards secretly transferred to paper, and finally he left wards secretly transferred to paper, and finally he left whom must be fed and clothed and housed. Massables to establish here the cotton manufacture by Arkwright's processos.

His practical eye selected as the sphere of his future operations, the Blackstone River, which between Worcester and Pawtucket, in a distance of thirty-five miles, falls about one thousand feet, and affords the amplest water power. He first erected a cotton factory at Pawtucket, and afterwards others at Slatersville. He also engaged in the woolen and iron manufactures, and no

at \$4,130,500; and one company of proprietors in water power. He first erected a cotton factory at Pawtucket, and afterwards others at Stateraville. He also engaged in the woolen and iron manufacturers, and no seeker of fortune among the golden sands or mines of California was ever more successful in acquiring wealth than this manufacturer on the banks of the Blackstone. His example was contagious and now on that river and branches at least fifty villages are engaged in the same profitable business, and thus numerous markets are brought to the very doors of the farmers, so that everything they can produce is in active demand. All the provisions they can supply are required by the busy operatives. All their wool is needed by the hungry milis, all their leather for belting, all their wools for machinery, bobbins, spools and fuel, and even the barren superanuated apple tree is the only wood used for ebuttles.—So all the fragments are gathered up, nothing is lost; and the more cach class prospers, the more they react upon and benefit each other.

Thus this ra id stream, which forcerly ran to waste, has enticed genius and capital to its banks, through whose joint efforts it has been harnessed to useful machinery and made to labor with giant energy and cease-less industry for the wolfare of mankind; and so fast did business here increase, that first a canal and then a railroad was made expressly for its accommodation. To these causes, the city of Providence and all the surrounding country is largely indebted for its noted properity.

Look, also, at Connecticut, dotted all over with workshops, where the water-power of every stream is cocurive in manufactures of manufactures of time manufactures will be mutually enrished. The manufactures will be mutually enrished. The manufacture will be mutually enrished for its moted properity.

Look, also, at Connecticut, dotted all over with workshops, where the water-power of every stream is cocurity in the common of the cou

power le maining everything, on that the shole country
is innolated with its muchiosery, weres of all kinds, and
infalte variety of acidal raticles, and see he way;
home demand for farm products.
The mean-interest relaxe comparatively worthless much the mainterior takes comparatively worthless much infalte variety of acid raticles of the state of the sta

Massfield and other towns in the vicinity, he would see an active, industrious people, houses manifesting pood taste and everything indicating general thrift and prosperity, nevertheless he would observe that the country was comparatively flat and barren, yet producing a flourishing crop of rye, but on inquiry he would learn that the foundation of all this was straw, that "Forbore", was built of straw."

The material employed in the manufacture of bonnets is rye straw and the imported Florence braid made of a species of grass. Formerly the material was mostly foreign, now the domestic is principally used. This rye straw is first whitened or bleached with the fumes of burning sulphur; it is then drawn over a comb-like instrument having sharp teeth which penetrate the stalk and divide it into strips. In all the subsequent processes are employed men, women, and children, who receive a liberal remuneration for their labor. The more ingenious make the necessary ornaments from it. The children braid, the women sew, and the men press the oblides braid, the women sew, and the men press the bonnet on blocks, principally in factories constructed for the purpose. Sewers are paid according to the amount of braid and an experienced person can sew enough to make from three to six bonnets, carning, on an average,

fifty cents a day. The style of bonnets changes three or four times in a season, requiring alteration in blocks to correspond to change in lashion. They are chiefly made for the New York market and when sert at the right time, or as soon as possible after the fashion is received from Europe, a

great profit is realized.

A that country is best adapted for the straw manufacture, a hilly, on account of its water power, for other manufactures; hence the one is the natural complement f the other.

Maine has an abundance of sandy soils abounding in

ilex well adapted for the cultivation of rye, and ought, t least, to make bonnets, hats, and straw carpets enough or home cansumption. Then her sandy plains shall wave with golden grain, and many now idle fingers shall en gage in a healthy, lucrative employment.

The cultivation and manufacture of the origin willow would doubtless be prifitable to the agriculturist and beneficial to the State. The value of this willow in its crude and manufactured state, annually imported into the country amounts to \$5,000,000.

the country amounts to \$5,000,000.

The price of the canes is from \$100 to \$130 a ton in weight. The cost of raising them is found to be from \$30 to \$50 a ton, and an acre will yield from one to four The best situation for an osier plantation is a low,

level tract of land which can be drained and also over flowed during a drought, though the flowing is not abso lutely essential, with soil deep and moist, but which can be thoroughly worked with plough or spade. Maine has many rich meadows and valleys adapted to its cultivation, where it is believed it can be produced as cheaply, and of as good quality as in any other country,

and to any extent the market may demand.

The osier is propagated by cuttings from one to three feet in length. These can readily be procured from the Patent Office at Washington, from thrifty plantations in Vermont, and from nurseries in this State. They are set diagonally two thirds of their length in the soil, one foot apart and in rows three feet apart. In the season of growth they are judiciously thinned by breaking off superfluous buds or shoots; the ground is ploughed between the rows twice a year, or if this is impracticable, the grass is extirated by hoe and spade, or cut with a and to any extent the market may demand. he grass is extirpated by hoe and spade, or cut with

sickle.

The shoots are cut every year within an inch of the stump, and tied into large bundles, the lower ends of which are thrust into water until they are peeled. The which are thrust into water until they are posted. In-bark is removed by drawing them through an iron-edged in-trument called a brake, or by means of a labor saving machine invented by Mr. Geo. H. Colby of Vermont, which does the work cheaply and effectually. They are then exposed to the air and sun until they are properly dried, and afterward interwoven into baskets of various to m and size, carriages for children, coverings for demi-johns. &c.

ohns, &c.
The manufacture of broom corn into brooms is an imortant branch of business in many parts of the coun-ry, from which very considerable profits are derived. The demand for them is very general and constant. Every tidy, industrious housewife needs several of these

To Dr. Franklin, that distinguished advocate of domestic conomy, is the United States indebted for the introduction of broom corn as an agricultural product. It can be raised in almost any soil where Indian corn can be produced, though rich alluvial lands are best adapted for it. Its terminating brush furnish the material from which brooms of the best character are made; its sack will often many the material from which brooms of the best character are made; rial from which brooms of the best character are made; its seeds will often more than pay the expense of cultivation and preparing the crop for market, as they are excellent for fattening sheep, and for feeding cattle when ground with grain; its broad lanecolate leaves afford forage, and its long stalks contribute to the value of the compost heap.

An acre, on an average, will produce five hundred pounds, worth \$30, (a ton of the best quality will now sell for about \$200.) while the cost of cultivating, have setting and elements of sead by horse, power a trans-

harvesting and cleuning of seed by horse-power sorap-ing machines, amounts to only \$10.75. The entire cost of a broom is but ten cents, including the price of brush, handle, wire, twine, labor and use of requisite machinery. It has been ascertained that the capital invested by the Shakers in the business has yielded a net profit of from five to twenty-five per cent, and there is no good reason why any section or class should have an monopoly. Competition is open te all who may juctine to engage in this employment an ail who may incline to engage in this employment and participate in the advantages. Were this manufacture introduced tnto the State, our farmers would be stimulated to cultivate this crop so beautiful in appearance, and enough brooms might be made for home use and a surplus for our neighbors in the British Provinces, where it cannot be profitably raised.

Many other small manufactures might be appropriately mentioned which are nevertheless great in their aggregate results, but the object of this paper is now accomplished, if it shall simply direct attention to a sub-

complished, if it shall simply direct attention to a sub-ject second to none in importance. That the more general prosecution of manufactures in the State would powerfully stimulate and benefit agriculture and kindred interests, would seem to be a self-evident proposition, requiring neither argument nor demonstration, yet the plainest truths are often latent. They are like seeds which long lie dormant in the earth until favoring circumstances cause them to germi-nate and grow and bear fruit; so these truths may need ne upon line, and precept upon precept for their elu-iation, that they may be fully comprehended and be-oved, and that faith may manifest itself in works. All the avenues to weath and independence are wide open, the goal is in full view, and it depends upon the present generation to determine whether Maine shall inter zealously upon the race of progress, whether mannactures, agriculture and commerce, shall harmonicus-y advance with even strides, each keeping step to the nusic of the other, and all powerfully contributing to a

common prosperity.

Let educated intelligence, discriminating capital and skilful labor, vie with each other to discover and develop all our resources, all the capabilities of steam, caloric, electricity and all other elemental forces with their applications to the useful arts. Let a wise governmental policy encourage them by every feasible method, and give them all full play. Then shall the State, throughout its whole area, teem with industrious millions of enterprising inhabitants, and become a seat of power and influence commensurate with its natural advantages as

Respectfully submitted by

The following resolution is appended to the Report: STATE OF MAINE. BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Jan. 22, 1864.

Whereas, The prosperity of agriculture depends greatly upon the extent of home demand for farm products; and because such demand is smaller here than it is in other States, where the number of consumers is proportionately greater than it is in Maine; and because the value of land in Maine is consequently less than the same quality commands where manufactures prevail to a greater extent; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature the adoption of such pressures as in their judgment may

adoption of such measures as in their judgment may most effectually encourage the prosecution of all branch-es of industry, and especially the establishment of man-ufactures of every sort for which we have sufficient wa-ter power and other natural advantages.

York County Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Society was held in aco, on the 27th ult. The following are the Officers elected for the ensuing year:

Dimon Roberts, Lyman, President; Elijah
Hayes, Berwick, John Elden Buxton, Ira C. Doe,
Saco, Samuel K. Roberts, Waterboro', Vice Presidents. William Noyes, Saco, Treasurer; John Hansoom, Saco, Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Chas. Twambley, Saco, Nathan Dane, Jr. Kennebunk, Lawrence Jordan, Saco, Chas. H Milliken, Biddeford, Cornelius Sweetser, Saco,

Trustees; A. A. Hansoom, Saco, Librarian.

The report of the Treasurer, made at the meeting, showed the past year's Show and Fair as ing, snowed the past year s Show and Fair as highly satisfactory pecuniarily. Another as suc-cessful year, and the Society will be able to wipe out the large debt incurred several years since in fitting up their Show Ground, and be in condition to offer much larger premiums.

These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will se credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has said, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Mr. JAS. STURGIS will call upon subscribers in Wald

MR. V. DARKING is now engaged in calling upon subscribers in Somerset County Mr. Warren Fuller will call upon subscribers in the towns of Hartland, St. Albans and Pittsfield.

Wasting the Public Lands.

A part of the system which has prevailed in Maine, in regard to disposing of the public lands, has been in the highest degree injurious to the public interest. We refer to the custom of selling townships at auction to the highest bidder. and to denating townships to institutions of learning. In regard to the latter, we know that we shall be told that our constitution renders it imperative that the Legislature shall, from time to time, encourage and endow academies, colleges. and other institutions of learning. This is all right. We look upon that clause as one of the wisest and most important and patriotic of the whele. But does it imply, in any way, that the Legislature shall, from time to time, give whole townships of land, or indeed any land, to seminaries of learning? By no means. We borrowed, or rather inherited it from our mother Massachusetts, who, at an early day, got into the habit of distributing with a pretty liberal hand, townships and half townships of land "away down east," to almost anything and every body who fashion, so remote were the lands, and so difficult of access were they, that it was like giving away land in the moon. Indeed, so little did she value those lands at that period, that she even sold a million of acres to one man at one cent an acre. But time, in its progress, has now made those very lands valuable, and it ought to admonish us

abrogated. But what shall be done with them? And how shall we fulfil our constitutional obligations in regard to endowing seminaries of learning? Keep the fee in the hands of the State until it be sold in lots to actual settlers, and give the proceeds to your institutions. Sell the stumpage to your lumbermen, and use the proceeds for payment of public expenses, if need be, but let us never sell another foot of the soil to proprietors, as they are called, nor never give another foot to any institution. Let the fee, the freehold, the ewnership of the soil go to none but an actual, bona fide settler who will go on to it and make a

that the old system of donating them to literary

institution, or any other institutions, or selling

them at auction, ought long since to have been

Had this been the system of management in the beginning, the State, and the lands, and the sommunity would have been vastly better off at this moment. As it is, nearly all the public lands have slipped from the hands of the State into the hands of proprietors. And what do the proprietors do with them? Try to promote set- ing it to general use by the medical fraternity. A courage settlement on most of them. They keep them to lumber upon, and to grow lumber upon them. They desire and mean to keep them in the forest state, and they neither build roads nor make improvements on them, or want any one

else to do it. Thousands and tens of thousands of fertile acres are now in that condition, and the prospect now is, they will be kept so for centuries. Had the State kept the ownership of the soil in he own hands, and sold only the timber, it would have been far otherwise with much of it. Productive farms and busy villages would now be where nothing is now seen but forest and wild lands, used for nothing but to cut lumber upor and peopled by no living body but wild beasts of the forest. You may travel hundreds of miles on the Penebscot and upper St. John, over excellent soil, well watered, and offering natural facilities for the spead of agriculture and the me chanic arts, but shut out entirely and hopelessly from them by the proprietors whose interest lies in thus keeping them locked up, as it were, from any advances of civilization. It is time, therefore, to stop this mode of perpetuating the wilderness by selling or giving away townships. Let the Legislature do what it thinks best with the proceeds, but never, never part with another inch of the soil to any but real settlers.

The Board of Agriculture at its recent se sion reccommended some action by the Legislature for the encouragement of immigration from the north of Europe. The subject is now under consideration by the Legislative Committee on Agriculture. At the session of the Committee on Thursday afternoon of last week, Mr. Goodale, the Secretary of the Board, presented some views in relation to the need of legislative action in this direction. The class of immigrants referred to were described by him as well adapted to supply the deficiency of agricultural labor occasioned by the depletion of our population by the war. large portion of those who who have been drawn into the army will probably never return to their former avocations and their industry will be thus lost to the State. Many have already died, and the casualties of the service will still further reduce the number, while the inducements which may be offered at the close of the war for the settlement of the wasted regions of the South, will doubtless draw off a large per centage of those who survive. Large accessions of farm laborers from Norway and Sweeden are annually made to the population of the country, all of whom have found a settlement in the western States. These immigrants are better adapted by their thrifty habits of labor and the character of the country of which they are native, to make for themselves homes in Maine. Mr. Goodale suggested the expediency of the appointment of a commissioner to visit those countries and make arrangements for the transportation of immigrants, and the establishment of an agency in Portland to receive them, and furnish them with the necessary information and facilties for settletlement upon the public lands of the State. We trust the Legislature at its present session will see the importance of taking action in regard to

this subject. P. S. Since the above was written we that at the meeting of the Committee on Monday afternoon, interesting remarks were made upon the subject by Mr. Goodale, Rev. Dr. Teft, of Bangor, and John A. Poor, Esq. At the request of the Committee, Dr. Teft will deliver a public address upon emigration from Northern Europe, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, this (Tuesday) evening. We hope there will be a general attendance of the members, and others interested in the subject.

The Bangor Whig learns that the 14th Maine has re-enlisted as veterans. They will return to Maine soon on a furlough. About one half of those re-enlisted are recruits obtained in New Orleans, and who now hail from Maine.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN

THE NEW QUOTA. The Governor has issued | THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSCRIPTION LAW. orders, under the call of Feb. 1, 1864, for the The Conscription law has been amended by Conraising of two regiments and four companies of gress in many important particulars. The infantry to be credited to the quota apportioned amendatory bill passed the House on Friday last. to this State. These regiments, the 31st and 32d and goes back to the Senate for concurrent ac of Maine volunteers, will be commanded respection. The only point upon which the two branches tively by Col. George Varney, late of the Maine differ is in the commutation fee-the Senate fix-2d, and Col. Mark F. Wentworth, late of the ing the amount at \$400 and the House at \$300. Maine 27th, and they will be assigned to special The following is an abstract of the several proviservice in the 9th Army Corps, under Major sious of the amendatory bill: General Burnside. The regiments will rendezroug in this city.

Androscoggin, 100; Sagadahoc, 100.

mission in the new regiments.

to the honor and benefits of the discovery.

having been credited for the men who have en-

tered the naval service during the war. The

Col. Freeman McGilvery of the 1st Maine

Light Artillery, who has distinguished himself

as one of the bravest and most skillful officers in

the service, is now in this city for the purpose of

superintending the recruiting of the several bat-

ing raised for that purpose.

teries in his command.

In making a draft the quota of each city, town or election district is to be credited so far as prac-The 31st regiment will be raised by volunteer icable, with the number of men previously furnished from the same, and in ascertaining and enlistments from the counties, and in the proporfilling said quota, there shall be taken into actions following, viz : Kennebec, 200 ; Arocstook, 75; Piscataquis, 75; Hancock, 100; Knox. 75; count the number of men who have heretofore entered the naval service of the United States, and Somerset, 100: Penobscot, 200; Waldo, 100; Washington, 100. The 32d regiment will be whose names are borne on the enrollment lists. composed of the number set against the follow-Any person enrolled under the provisions of the ing counties: viz: York, 300; Oxford, 100;

nrollment act, or who may hereafter be enrolled, may furnish at any time previous to the draft an Franklin, 100; Lincoln, 100; Cumberland, 200; acceptable substitute, who is not liable to draft, nor at the time in the military or naval service of A State bounty of \$300, and a government bounty in addition of \$300 to new recruits, and the United States, and such person so furnishing a substitute shall be (exempt from draft during \$400 to those who have served at least nine months will be paid to all persons for the prest the time for which said substitute shall be exent quota enlisting in either of these regiments, empt from draft. No person already in the mili-(as well as to those for our organizations now in tary service of the United States shall be procurthe field,) prior to the first day of March next, ed or accepted as a substitute. All persons who of which amounts, \$360 cash will be paid in shall arrive at the age of 20 years before the hand to each man before leaving the State, and draft are to be enrolled : also all aliens who shall also one month's advance wages. Pay and sub- declare their intention to become citizens, all sistence will commence with the day of enlist- persons discharged from the military or naval ment. The payment of bounties to recruits will service of the United States who have not been cease on the 1st of March next. After that time in such service two years during the present war. the quotas of towns remaining unfilled, will be All persons arriving at the age of 45 years before completed by draft. The State bounty of \$300 the draft are to be exempted.

will only be paid to recruits enlisting under the call Any person drafted into the military service of of Feb. 2. Deficencies in the quotas of towns the United States may, before the time fixed for under the call of Oct. 17. 1863, must be filled his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous by the municipal authorities at the expense of furnish any acceptable substitute. If such substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person Two-thirds of the commissioned officers of these furnishing him shall be liable to draft as filling regiments are to be those who have heretofore future quotas; and if any drafted person shall held commissions in active service. One lieuten- pay his commutation fee, such payment shall ant in each company may be a civilian, the en- only operate to relieve him from draft during the listment of one hundred men, entitling him to a time for which he is drafted, unless the names commission. No person in a regiment now in placed in the box be sooner exhausted, in which the field, (unless for special reasons and for gal- case his name shall be returned to the wheel.

lantry on the field of battle,) will receive a com-Members of religious denominations who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are con-The four companies of infantry, (officers for scientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and which are already designated,) will be enlisted who are prohibited from doing so by the rules within the counties of Waldo, Aroostook, Han- and articles of faith of said religious denominacock and Washington, for immediate duty upon tions shall, when drafted into the military service our Eastern Frontier, and in the batteries con- be considered non-combatants, and shall be as structed by the government the past season at signed by the Secretary of War to duty in the Rockland and elsewhere upon our coast. En- hospitals, or to the care of freedmen, or shall pay listments and bounties for these companies will the sum of \$300 to such persons as the Secretary be similar in all respects to those for the regi- of War shall designate to receive it, to be applied ments, except that they will receive but \$100 to the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

State bounty, and the companies will be subject | Any mariner or able seamen who shall to the orders of the War Department for duty drafted, shall have the right, within eight days out of the State, the same as other organizations. after the notification of such draft, to enlist in Enlistments for the companies of Baker's the naval service as a seaman.

District of Columbia Cavalry," (now rapidly The following persons are exempted and excep filling up at Augusta,) the company of "Sharp- ed from enrolment and draft, vix.: such as are reshooters," the batteries of "Mounted Artillery," jected as physically or mentally unfit for the serthe 1st Regiment of Cavalry, and for our regi- vice, all persons actually in the military or naval ments of Infantry now in the field, should be service of the United States at the time of the urged forward the present month with all possi- draft, and all persons who have served in the ble vigor, as only the enlistments of the ensuing military or naval service two years during the three weeks will secure the present munificent present war and been honorably discharged thereand unparalleled bounties and premiums for pro- from. No other exemptions are allowed under the provisions of the act.

All persons between the ages of 20 and 45 Dr. W. T. G. Morton, of Boston, who whether married or single, and not otherwise exlaims to be the discoverer of the means of proempt, are to be enrolled in one class, and made liaducing insensibility to pain under surgical operble to the draft. ations, has recently been in this city, soliciting

In all cases where colored persons have been contributions for the purpose of remunerating heretofore enlisted in the military service of the him for his sacrifices and expenditures in introduc-United States, all the provisions of this act, so far as the payment of bounty and compensation liberal sum was contributed by our citizens. We understand he has visited other towns in Maine with similar success. Perhaps a little previous as to those who may be hereafter recruited.

The following is the provisions adopted in refer investigation as to whom the honor of this benefiinvestigation as to whom the honor of this benefi-cent discovery belongs might not have resulted the military service of the United States:

so profitably to Dr. Morton's finances. We have "All able-bodied male persons of African before us an article published in the Philadelphia seent, between the agr3 of 20 and 45 years, Medical and Surgical Reporter of January 30th, whether citizens or not, resident in the United which, if it does not effectually settle the ques- States, shall be enrolled according to the provision which, if it does not effectually settle the question against him, certainly suggests grave doubts in regard to the rightfulness of Dr. Morton's claims. According to the statement of the Reterminant of t porter, the credit of the original discovery is due master shall have a certificate thereof, and to the late Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford, Ct.; bounty of \$100 now payable by law shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person owes that this discovery and its practical application was made by him in 1844, nearly two years before the claim of Morton was put forward; that Morton himself first derived his idea of the use of an anesthetic agent for this purpose from Dr. Wells and afterwards, at the suggestion of Dr. C. when the service of the United States on Freeing the person. The Secretary of War shall appoint a commissioner in each of the slave States represented in Congress, charged to award just compensation, not exceeding \$300 to each loyal person to whom the colored volunteer may owe served. T. Jackson, made it available in practice by the substitution of the vapor of sulphuric ether, instead of nitrous oxyd gas. Dr. Wells died some

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE FREEDMEN. Acknowl years ago, while engaged in asserting his claims edgement has been already made of collections in We have no personal knowledge in regard to the this State of money and clothing in aid of the conflicting claims upon this subject. It is im- suffering freedmen of the Mississippi valley, to portant, however, if the citizens of Maine are to the amount of \$5,534.11 and 167 cases 23 barbe called on for a pecuniary acknowledgement of rels, through the labors of Messrs. Dudley and the services rendered to humanity by this discov- Hawkins, agents of the National Freedmen's As ery, that such compensation should be made only sociation. Additional contributions are acknowlto the person to whom it rightfully belongs. A edged, as follows: Augusta, \$14 and 5 packages double injustice would be done if a mere preten- making the full amount contributed in this city der be permitted to impose upon the credulity \$313.25 and 22 cases; members of the Legisla and generosity of the public, while the family of ture \$197; Skowhegan \$101 and 8 cases; Nor the real benefactor, who was defrauded of his ridgewock \$17.25 and several cases, the number rights while living, are suffered to remain in ob- not yet reported; Kendall's Mills \$47.25 and scurity and poverty, neglected and unrecognized goods not yet reported. The whole amount acby the community who have been benefitted by knowledged is \$5910.61 and 180 cases and 23 barrels. Several barrels of clothing have also been received from Mrs. Frye of Vassalboro', and The sessions of the Legislative Committee from Mrs. Isabel P. Trask of So. Jefferson, colhaving the subject of Capital Punishment before lected by the ladies of Jefferson and Newcastle them, have been very interesting. At the meeting held on Wednesday evening Feb. 3d, able ar-know that information has been received of the guments against the death penalty were made by reception by the sufferers on the banks of the Hon. N. G. Hichborn of Stockton, and W. A. P. Mississippi, of a portion of the goods contributed Dillingham of Waterville. A communication by the people of Maine, and that supplies are be was also read from Prof. Uphan of Brunswick ing forwarded to their relief as soon as received giving his views upon the same question. Pub- Contributions in clothing or money may still b lic opinion in Maine is evidently strongly against sent to Messrs. Nason, Hamlin & Co., Augusta the restoration upon the statute books of this whence they will be forwarded with despatch to relic of barbarism, and all the facts and statistics the proper officers in New York. go to show its utter futility in restraining or di-

minishing crime. The certainty, rather than the severity of punishment, is the best safeguard of mittee on State Lands, appropriating \$20,000 in the community. Two more public meetings are aid of the construction of a turnpike road from to be held in the Hall of the House of Represen- Milford on the Penobscot to Princeton on the tatives on Wednesday evenings of this and next eastern border of the State, the terminus of week. Those interested in the discussion of the railroad running from Calais. The resolve grants question are requested to be present, and submit \$10,000 when half the distance is completed their views for the consideration of the committee, and the balance when the whole is finished. The road will very materially shorten the distance and Official information has been received from time from Bangor to Calais, and is reccommendthe War Department fixing the quota of Maine ed by Adjutant General Hodsdon on military under the call of Feb. 1st, at 2600 men, the State grounds.

A complete history of the Great America number assigned to the 2d District is only 77, Rebellion, embracing its causes, events and con sequences, copiously illustrated with portraits, maps, and plans of battles, &c., edited by El-If is understood that the destination of liot G. Storke, Esq., is in process of publi-Col. Woodman's regiment of cavalry now in cation by the Auburn Publishing Company, New camp in this city, and hitherto under orders for York. The first volume of the work, comprising Texas, is to be changed, and that it will be at- 800 pages has been issued. It is handsomely got tached to Gen. Burnside's expeditionary corps in up and will meet with a large sale. Mr. S. L connection with other Maine regiments now be- Marden, of Vassalboro', is the agent for the work in this vicinity. Price \$2.50 per volume.

One of our exchanges mentions the case man who is gradually changing from white to a black color. This reminds us of a fact related by Bishop Burgess at the meeting of the Historical Society, lately. He says there is a negro in Gardiner who for some time past has been gradu-The Rockland Press says a project is in agi- ally growing white, until now his hands and tation in that region for a railroad from Rich- arms, and his face, with the exception of a few ebony streaks, are of a chalky whiteness.

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Maine State Temperance Convention. The Maine State Temperance Convention assembled at the hall of Franklin Division S. of T. in this city on Wednesday A. M. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the State Committee, and Hon. N. G. Hichborn of Stockton was chosen temporary Chairman, and J. Perham of Woodstock, Secretary. Prayer by Rev. A. G. Gaines of Bethel, after which, on the suggestion of Mr. Stackpole of Gorham, delegates were invited to state the condition and prospects had just moved and were as busy as bees around a hive The responses to this call showed that while in splitting timber for camps, in a fine oak and hickory almost or entirely suspended, yet upon the whole a time. The 17th are situated on a beautiful eminer there is much necessity for earnest and united sloping to the southwest in the midst of an oak grove abor in the cause, that the movement may not equal to any that I have ever seen in Virginia. The

Messrs. Cram of Portland, Hichborn of Stockton, and Stackpole of Gorham, were appointed to prohibit the sale of ale, beer and porter.

Messrs. Chase, Stackpole and Nye, were apwhen the Convention adjourned to meet at 7 P. M., at the Hall of Representatives, pending which Capt. Coffin of Sidney, N. G. Hichborn of Stockton, and Messrs. Holden and Perry of the Execu-

EVENING SESSION. Governor Conv in the Chair. ted remarks were made by Messrs. Revel, and passed on to find the 5th. Rev. Dr. Smythe of England, Carlton, Gilman, Beale, and Tuckerman of Portland. Stackpole of tance below, and turning down stream towards the plan-Gorham, Randall of Lewiston, Burgess of Bangor,

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES FOR THE 29TH AND 30TH REGcontaining the following articles:

6 pounds corn starch, 10 pounds corn meal, 2 cider, 6 cans condensed coffee, 6 cans condensed milk, 2 boxes mustard, 2 hop pillows, 6 sheets, 6

ner, is now in Kennebec, and will give free lec- specimens of architecture without, and neatness him through the principal streets without har-

o own and drive a horse, will avail himself of ciously maintained in the regiment. the opportunity thus afforded to acquaint himngerous brute by the stupid and unreasonable, ner will lead to an entirely opposite and more tones of his quantities.

Cordially yours,
SEWARD DILL. mane in practice, but be a thousand times more profitable both to the horse and owner.

APPOINTMENTS AND DISCHARGES. The follow

Jaquith, Oldtown, Captain, Co I; 2d Lieut Richard Moore, Oldtown, 1st Lieut Co I; 1st Serg Benj F Oakes a, 2d Lieut Co I.

MAINE CAVALRY. 1st Lieut Wm Montgomery,

Orland, Captain Co D; Sergt Phineas Foster, Jr., let Lieut Co D; Sergt Calvin B Benson, Hartford, 1st Lieut Co G; Sergt Orrin S Haskell, Levant, 2d Lieut Co A; Commissary Sergeant Martin T V Bowman, Waterville, 1st Lieut and Commissary. St Lieut and Commissary.

1st Regiment D C Cavalry. Lieut Thomas C Web.

The following discharges of Maine Volunteer fficers are reported from the War Department:

depot of Charles A. Pierce, in this city.

Ladies' Aid Society of Augusta, to the Sanitary hardships on the march and in the camp, and faced dan Commission, Boston, February 10, 1864:

12 quilts, 33 woolen shirts, 50 pairs drawers 22 caps, 6 pairs shoes, 7 pairs hose, 4 dressing gowns, 5 handkerchiefs, 2 neckties, 2 arm slings, comfort bags, and one barrel choice apples. The ladies of the Aid Society would gratefully acknowledge valuable contributions of stockings

from Belgrade.

In the Supreme Court in Boston on Saturton, Maine, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. John same offence were acquitted and discharged.

total amount for the year will be increased to Livermore should occupy a place in history equal to

duced. Who shall say that the age that produced Flor-

ence Nightingale and Grace Darling, has forever passed away? How different has been the conduct of our

and treasonable language have made them the equals in

of every true patriot, and by no man is the prayer ut-

tered with more unction and sincerity than by the sol-

of the regiment is good, though there are a few cases of

which, on the evening of February 22d, it is propposed

but five years old, and was formerly a most vi-

and make as gentle as a kitten the most vicious

brute that can be produced.

In his lectures he gives the subject of shoeing

with models. The farmers of the State should keep this man in mind and should not fail of see-

none of their qualities with age, and entering up-

on their annual voyage on the sea of literature

BRIEF NOTES ON THE WEATHER for the west

with fair promises and prospects.

Feb. 8th-Fine; warmest 41 deg.;

ending Feb. 14, 1864 ·

special attention and illustrates his theory

him, when he comes among them, for the

EZRA Q. CRISP.

through Middle street in its usual crowded state, Rejected—28 against 103.

ten dollars apiece.

HARRY WASHBURN, Corp. 1st Minn. Battery.

For the Maine Farmer. A Trip to the Potomac Army.

Communications.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14th, 1864. empanied by my friend, B. F. Cutler, Esq., I took the overnment train at 9 A. M. arriving at Brandy Sta tion at 3 P. M., a distance of seventy-five miles. From here we proceeded on foot to the 3d, 4th and 17th Maine regiments a distance of three miles. The 3d and 4 of the temperance cause in their respective towns. in a summer day. They were chopping, hewing and some localities the sale of intoxicating liquors is grove, where wood for the camp fires will be plenty for

tents are arranged at right angles with broad streets as those of the city of Philadelphia and much neater, and by the way Col. West will have every thing in order. ct in connection with the Committee of the Sons his men all reverence him and will under his command Temperance, in presenting to the Legislative face the enemy equal to any veterans in the field. From Committee the reasons and necessity for an ex- here we again tried our boots back to Brandy Station and planatory clause to the Liquor Law, which shall thence to the 7th Maine, much of the way up to our ancles through the sacred soil. Here we stopped for the night with my old friend, Dr. Eveleth, Surgeon of the regiment, with whom we obtained good quarters, and ointed a committee on permanent organization, were refreshed with an excellent night's rest and an early breakfast of baked beans and hot coffee. We started early in the morning of the 16th, (Dr. Eveleth public meeting was held at the hall before the furnishing horses and going with us himself,) for a visit Legislative Liquor Committee, which was fully to the 5th and 6th regiments lying to the front and on attended. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. the extreme right of the army south of the Rappahan-Randall of Lewiston, and Graham of Portland, nock. A gallop of a few moments brought us to the encampment of the 6th, pleasantly situated on the southern slope of a little rise of land in one of those beautiful oak groves with which the country abounds. About half (138) of this regiment had gone home as veterans having re-enlisted for three year. After spending a few Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cone. Interesting and spir- minutes with Capt. Lincoln who was in command, we Crossing Hazle River on a pontoon bridge some dis-

tation of Mr. Major, one of the F. F. V.'s, who fled at the approach of our army and left his beautiful resi-Rev. Mr. McKenzie and Gen. Howard of Augus-dence with all its surroundings to the "destructive merta, and Richmond of Winthrop. The meeting was cy" of the soldiery, we were soon at the headquarters of ully attended, and was continued until late into the 5th Maine Volunteers. Here as elsewhere, we found the evening. Much interest and enthusiasm was that a goodly number of the soldiers had re-enlisted and nanifested, and after passing a vote of thanks to were home on furloughs. Of those present the health the speakers, the Convention adjourned without was excellent. Aside from Capt. Sanborn, who was convalescent from small pox, there was not a man sick in hospital, and had not been for three months, and only one man off duty in quarters, and he excused only for MENTS. A grossly erroneous statement has ap- the day. Of the encampment of the 5th, I cannot speak eared in the Portland Press that the 30th Maine in too high terms. Few excel it in thearmy. Naturall left Augusta without suitable hospital stores, and that the ladies of Portland were, in consequence, spared no pains to add to its attractiveness by every obliged to furnish them to the regiment on its arrival in that city. Justice demands the correctival in that city. Justice demands the correctival in that city. tion of this statement, so far as the women of ful though desolated by war. On the plat just in front Augusta are concerned. No others have a more of us was the mansion of Mr. Major above mentioned, noble record of devotion to the wants of the sick relict of its former grandeur. Still farther on, at the and wounded soldiers than theirs. In addition border of the broad interval, and making the southern to the large supplies sent almost weekly to the boundary of the plantation, flowed the still waters of the Sanitary Commission, and the personal care and Hazle on their way to unite with the Rappahannock a attention constantly bestowed upon the sick in the hospital here, every regiment leaving Augusta here hospital here, every regiment leaving Augusta here hospital here, every regiment leaving Augusta here hospital here. ta has been supplied by them with articles for surrounded by those native forest trees, the mighty oak, nospital use. On the departure of the 29th and the branching linden and the stately sycamore, stood 30th regiments from Augusta, the Ladies' Aid one of those ancient mansions on the estate of J. Minor Society prepared for each a box of hospital stores, Botts; to the left on the opposite bank of the Rappahannock, the white tents of the Fifth Corps dotted the landscape as far down as the eye could reach. Within the pounds maizena, half pound arrow root, bag of encampment the prospect was not less pleasing than that byster crackers, I dozen lemons, I quart choice of the surrounding landscape. Located in one of those brandy, I quart tincture of camphor, 12 quarts groves of ancient oak, many of which had been grubbed extract Jamaica ginger, 4 bottles currant wine, bottle Davis Pain Killer, 1 gallon condensed size and regularly placed as if they had been trans-6 cans condensed planted thither from the original nursery. The whole encampment was laid out with more regularity than any cotton shirts, 4 woolen shirts, 4 pairs drawers, 4 pairs slippers, 6 pairs woolen socks, bandages and cloth, pins, needles, thread, tape, yarn, and lines or crossing each other at right angles, and the main ones provided with side-walks made from hickory A RARE TREAT TO HORSEMEN. We take pleas- splits or sapling pines. No city block could present ure in referring our readers to the fact that the more uniformity in external appearance than did the quarters on the various streets. The tents were fine tures on the training and management of horses, ers similarly situated or even some in far different cirincluding advice on shoeing, &c. He will lecture cumstances and in civil life. The general police of the in Winthrop, at the Town Hall, on Wednesday encampment was unexceptionable; and though the evening, 17th inst., and on Saturday he will visit ground was wet and muddy from recent snows which Augusta, and give a free exhibition of his trained were thawing, there was none of that rubbish and filth stallion Turco, at four o'clock P. M., by driving visible which too often collects about an encampment. objects of disgust and often a fruitful source of disease. The slight sickness and the healthy, cheerful appearance of the men, spoke plainly of the admirable discipline and

efficient police arrangements which have been so judi-We were sorry not to find Col. Edwards in camp by self with the system pursued by Mr. Magner. as our time was limited we could not remain till he re-The training and managing of horses has been turned from Corps Headquarters, where he had gone on nitherto a sort of haphazard work, and many a business. Returning however, we met him on the road goodly steed has been made an ungovernable and and was glad to find him in so good health and spirits. He needs not a word of praise from me; the admirable and we may add unchristian mode of training his men, together with such affairs as Rappahannock him. The principles disseminated by Mr. Mag-Station fresh in the memory of all, speak in louder ner will lead to an entirely opposite and more tones of his qualifications and abilities as a soldier than

[In Mr. Dill's letter of last week, speaking of the acthat city of his celebrated horse "Turco:" D. Magner, Esq., the remarkable horse-trainer, exhibited his stallion "Turco" in some of the principal streets, yesterday. The exhibition was indeed astonishing, exciting the admiration of all who witnessed it. He drove him at a smart trot commodation for paroled prisoners at Camp Parole, the number should be 5,500 instead of 650. The average ng military appointments have been made by the crop of wheat in Maryland should be 8 bushels instead of 3 bushels.]

Letter from Vicksburg.

[The ladies of Winthrop, in one of their cargoes of comfortable things sent to the soldiers, put in a lot of what they call "comfort-bags," into which, among many convenient articles of diet and clothing, they sent cheering letters. Many letters have been received in answer, and the following is one of them:]

MY DEAR FRIEND:-I take pleasure in acknowledg ing the receipt of a package from you with its accompanying letter. A greeting from Maine has a double significance to us who are from the "North Star State. Minnesota has often been called "the child of New Eng-Lieut Frank W Haskell, Adjutant 19th regiment, hon-orably discharged for disability, Feb. 6th; 2d Lieut Elisha Bessee, Co I, 20th regiment, honorably dis-charged for disability, Feb. 6th. thy from those friends, whose sex or circumstances pre-A correspondent speaks in high terms of vent them from bearing arms in the defence of our com the performance of Mr. J. W. Bangs' Singing mon country and its time-honored institutions, are cheef Class at a Concert given on Friday evening 5th ing to the soldier's heart. How has this war developed the noble and self-sacrificing traits of character in the inst at the North Parish Church in this city. people of the North! Many a man has shown himself The ability of Mr. Bangs in developing and train- a hero, who would otherwise have lived and died in ing the vocal powers of his pupils was most hap- comparative obscurity. How much of heroic fortitude pily illustrated on that occasion. The several and self-denying devotion to the cause of truth and luets. glees, anthems and social songs which constituted the programme were executed with taste the commencement of this struggle ! How often have I and skill and gave great satisfaction to the audiman, so I might bear arms in my country's cause !" and almost envied us the privilege we enjoyed in being able We have received a pamphlet copy of the to show our regard for the cause upon the battle-field elebrated speech of Charles Sumner, on the Verymany of your sex have the same ardent aspiration Barbarism of Slavery," delivered in the Senate for military fame that characterizes so many of ours of the United States on the 4th of June, 1860.

The work is appropriately dedicated by Mr. Sumher to the young men of the United States who countrymen. Their hearts glow with pride at the tri n rallying under the standard and in defense of umphs they can read of and sympathize in, but cannot their country, have done so much to destroy the share. Many feel all the fervor of that career, the institution of slavery. For sale at the periodical maddening enthusiasm of that glorious path which their sex has denied to them.

But, in this struggle for Liberty, there is work enough The following articles were sent by the for all—for women as well as men. We have suffered ger and death on the field of battle; you have suffered at home in many instances for the want of the necessar ries and comforts of life, while the husband and father

land of the enemy, maintain its honor, and punish those who have dared to trample upon or insult it; -yours to encourage, to cheer and sustain by words of sympathy and affection, by acts of kindness, your fathers, hus bands and brothers, in the performance of those stern day, 30th inst., John W. Mitchell, of Harring- duties in which you cannot participate in person. And well have you acted your part in the hour of your coun-Cole, and John W. Perry, who were tried for the tal; their courage and fortitude has never failed ami Many have followed our armies as nurses in the Hospithe most trying scenes; they have been "ministering STATE AID TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES. The total angels" to many a sick and wounded man; they have amount of bills thus far received by the Governor the delights of social life, and nobly braved the hard willingly left behind them the comforts of home, and and Council for State aid furnished by towns to ships and fatigues even the dangers of life in a military the families of Maine soldiers during the year hospital, and, verily, they shall have their reward. In 1863, is \$526,891.63. It is estimated that the my opinion, such names as Mrs. Swisshelm and Mrs.

Legislature of Maine.

northern ladies from a class of men, known by the very significant sobriquet of Copperheads! Instead of trying to encourage and cheer us amid our trials and perils, they have sought by every means in their power to injure us—throwing obstacles in our paths, basely misrepresenting us in their papers, disfranchising us at home, and depriving us of a voice in State affairs, seeking to render all our efforts and sufferings of no avail, by giving all their sympathies, and rendering all the assistance in their power to the robellion we are trying to crush—thus making themselves far more despicable than their rebel brethren of the South. Their shameless acts and treasonable language have made them the equals in

guilt of their prototypes, Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot! May a traitor's doom be their's, is the prayer

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

SENATE. Mr. Milliken of Kennebec, from the Committee on Railroads, Ways and Bridges, reported an act authorizing the further extension of the European & North American Railway. The bill was once read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed. litical dissertation, than of thanks for favors received, but this is a subject upon which we feel deeply, and you low and other places against the re-charter of the Wins-

but this is a subject upon which we feel deeply, and you will please pardon this seeming bitterness of expression. With many thanks for the contents of your package, and the words of good cheer and encouragement contained in your kind letter, I remain your grateful tained in your kind letter, I remain your grat

friend,

Corp. 1st Minn. Battery.

[Extract of a letter from an Illinois soldier in the Provost Marshal's Office, Vicksburg, Miss.]

"The horizon is evidently clear; soon the morning of peace will dawn, the Union will be re-established, the Nation will be purified, the oppressed will all be free! and God will accomplish his vast designs, and make this now distracted people one of the greatest and most prosperous nations in the world. Already the freedmen perous nations in the world. Already the freedmen by Mr. Stover of Harpswell, to legalize the towns of commutation money to drafted jected.

one could have supposed. Prejudice against color is fast giving way, and the negroes, anxious to learn to each volunteer enlisting under the call of Feb. 12.

Senate. The bill paying a State bounty of \$300 to each volunteer enlisting under the call of Feb. 1st, 1864,

fast giving way, and the negroes, anxious to read and write, provide for themselves men, will soon was passed.

Mr. Tenney, from the Committee on the Judiciary,
Mr. Tenney, from the Committee on the Judiciary,

prove to the white race, that they are not such an inferior race as they have been represented to be. They are destined to fill an important and honorable place among the inhabitants of the world."

For the Maine Farmer.

Letter from the 19th Maine.

Mr. Tenney, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported bill an act requiring additional duties and providing for an increase of the salaries of the Judiciary, reported bill an act requiring additional duties and providing for an increase of the salaries of the Judiciary, reported bill an act requiring additional duties and providing for an increase of the salaries of the Judiciary, reported bill an act requiring additional duties and providing for an increase of the salaries of the Judiciary, reported bill an act requiring additional duties and providing for an increase of the salaries of the Judiciary, reported bill an act requiring additional duties and providing for an increase of the salaries of the Judiciary, reported bill an act requiring additional duties and providing for an increase of the salaries of the Judiciary, reported bill an act requiring additional duties and providing for an increase of the salaries of the Judiciary, reported bill an act requiring additional duties and providing for an increase of the salaries of the Judiciary, reported bill an act requiring additional duties and providing for an increase of the salaries of the Supreme Judicial Court.

House, Bill legalizing the doings of cities, towns, and plantations in raising bounties for volunteers and drafted men, was passed to be engroused in concurrence.

Mr. Webb of Portland, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported bill an act requiring additional duties and providing for an increase of the salaries of the Supreme Judicial Court.

House, Bill legalizing the doings of cities, towns, and plantations in raising bounties for volunteers and drafted men, was passed to be engreened. Letter from the 19th Maine.

CAMP NEAR STEVENSBURG, Va., February 1st, 1864.

Dear Farmer:—I can imagine that those who have served with this regiment at one time or another, from its first organization at Bath, and are now at home, having received a discharge, are interested in anything that relates to their old comrads in arms. Those who made with us that first intolerable, hard march from the camputation at the 19th Maine.

Mr. Webb of Portland, from the Committee on the Judiciary an order relating to the payment by the State of a uniform bounty of \$300 to all soldiers who may revolunteer under the call of Feb. 1st, 1864, reported by bill. Report accepted, bill received its several readings and was passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules, of motion of Mr. Goodwin of Biddeford.

The bill is as follows:

An Act providing for bounties to soldiers.

Section 1. There shall be paid from the State Treasurity us that first intolerable, hard march from the camputation.

Ing received a discharge, are interested in anything that relates to their old comrads in arms. Those who made with us that first inclerable, hard march from the camping ground to the depot in Bath, but have since from sickness, or too strong dislike to the profession of arms, thrown up their commissions, or "played it" with the surgeons, are numerous. Those who, from long associations in a soldiers' life left us with reluctance, down whose checks rolled the unbidden tear, we could not help loving if we would; but those who, having eyes could not see, having ears could not hear, having legs could not see, having ears could not hear, having legs could not walk, being stout did not enjoy good health, but who are now, neither deaf ner blind, sick nor haltenjoying the luxuries of a civilians' life, these we would not love if we could.

But to all who have been with us, we would say: The regiment, occupying a good ground, is encamped in "column at half distance by division." Company officers of left compan streets. Company officers of left compan is on the left. Headquarters are on the left flank. We have much better quarters than last winter.

In front of headquarters is the chapel—a hall 30 feet by 18. This was built mostly by volunteers, I believe, or those desirous of having a more suitable place for divine services than the open air. On the right flank of the regiment is a large mess house for some dozen officers, conducted by an enterprising young man, by name at Arnold Foy. Some bad men have styled this house the "Interface," and have asserted that they have heard there late o' nights the sounds of boisterous "reve heard there late o' nights the sounds of boisterous "reve heard there late o' nights the sounds of boisterous "reve heard there late o' nights the sounds of boisterous "reve heard there late o' nights the sounds of boisterous "reve heard there late o' nights the sounds of boisterous "reve heard there late o' nights the sounds of boisterous "reve heard there late o' nights the sounds of boisterous "

heard there late o' nights the sounds of boisterous "revelry and ungodly glee." This malicious imputation, the case of each person so over paid.

owever, gains little credence here. Facts will prevail
ver slander.

Senate. The Committee on Education reported leave
to withdraw on petition of Bangor Theological Seminary
aving passed the best inspection of any in the division. however, gains little credence here. Facts will prevail

having passed the best inspection of any in the division

the Inspector General asserting that it was the best looking regiment that he over inspected. Lieut. Col.

Cunningham labored hard and successfully for improvement in the appearance of the regiment before leaving of twen sprinted and distributed to the several towns of the State.

Congressional Summau.

The picket line is three or four miles from our camp.

We picket by detail from each regiment, and remain out three days. Our regiment, which numbers five hundred present for duty, furnish about fifty men, sometimes one and sometimes two officers. One side of our picket line the cavalry do picket duty, so that we see none of the enemy.

At division headquarters is a large chapel where prayer meetings are held each evening. At corps headquarters is being built an extensive dancing hall, at Slavery was the primary cause of the war, and ought to Signary.

Slavery was the primary cause of the war, and ought to be forever done away with.

Mr. Richardson considered the war, as thus carried on, totally for the negro, leaving white men, who have

to have a ball. Two hundred tickets are to be issued at MR. Magner the Horse Trainer. We alluded last week to the wonderful performances of by the House refusing to give Mr. Field his seat 87 to

Mr. Magner with vicious and unmanagable horses. We copy from the Portland Argus of ment bill. Mr. Kenan of New York offered an amendment ex-Feb. 2d, the following account of an exhibition in

empting from the draft elergymen who are not engaged in trade or secular business. After debate the amendment was rejected.
Fernando Wood of New York offered an amendment Fernando wood of New Lors, observed an extended to exempt from draft all who, from conscientious disbelief in the humanity, necessity or eventual success of this war, are opposed to its further prosecution until an effort has been made and failed to end it by negotiation.

stopped him, backed him, turned him to the right or left, and in short managed him as easily Wednesday, Feb. 10.
Senate. Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a substitute for the joint resolution of Mr. Henderson, proposing amendments to the Constitution, as follows: as a skillful reins-man would an easy driving horse, and all without bit, headstall or reins, guiding and controling the animal simply by the motion of the whip. It was indeed remarkable, and still more so when one reflects that the horse

First. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for orime, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Second. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill ratifying and re-affirming

cious, ungovernable brute. We have no hesita-tion in saying that "Turco" is the finest trained horse we have ever seen. He is a Messenger Black Hawk and was raised in Jefferson County, the President's proclamation of Jan. 1, 1864, and giv-ing it the force of a statute. Referred to the Slavery and Federal Committee.

The bill equalizing the pay of soldiers was taken up,

Black Hawk and was raised in Jefferson County, New York, by Esquire Williams. He was purchased by Mr. Magner about eighteen months ago for \$140, he being so vicious as to be regarded as of small value, since which time his present owner has been repeatedly offered \$1,000.

The bill equalizing the pay of soldiers was taken up, the pending question being on striking out the section giving colored men the same pay as white soldiers. The bill was debated and laid over.

House. The enrollment bill was discussed. The House have for a long time engaged in the section exampling members of religious denominations, who are

for him. After the trial was over Mr. M., drove his splendid trotting horse which he recently purchased in this State for the sum of \$2,000.

His system is entirely different from that of Mr. Rarey, as he uses no straps and does not throw the horse, yet from three to ten minutes is all he asks to tame the wildest horse or subdue and make as gentle as a kitten the most vicious the field, but assigning them to look after freed-men. Mr. Stevens of Pa., offered an amendment that persons of African descent between 20 and 45 years of age shall be enrolled and form a part of the mational forces, and make as gentle as a kitten the most vicious the master shall receive a certificate for \$300 and the drafted man shall be free

An animated debate ensued, participated in by Messrs.
Clay and Mallory against Boutwell, Morris, Cresswell,
Farnsworth, Davis and Smithers in favor of the amend-

SENATE. The bill reviving the grade of Lieut. General was called up by Mr. Wilson, with the amendments adopted by the Military Committee. These amendments strike out the House clause, authorizing the Lieut. General was also the Lieuted States, also eral to command the armies of the U

ry numbers of the different magazines are received, and each appear to be well filled with matter pertaining to the various departments to which they are devoted, and suited to the classes of readers which patronize them. The Atlantic with its deep, scientific and scholarly papers and essays, the Continental, ably dealing with the

essays, the Continental, ably dealing with the vital questions of the day; Godey, indispensable, to every lady who desires to keep posted; Arthur, with its home look and in whose pages nothing is to be found which will make one the worse for the reading; Ballou's filled with light and pleasing matter; Harper's, the popular magazine with its fine illustrations, its tales, poems, and "Edi-Mr. Baldwin of Massachusetts moved to substitute the words "to whom the colored volunteer owes service" for "the owner of any slave." Agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin of Massachusetts moved to substitute the words "to whom the colored volunteer owes service" for "the owner of any slave." Agreed to.

Mr. Webster of Maryland was agreed to, providing for the appointment of a commissioner to each slave State represented in Congress, to award just compensation not exceeding \$300 to each loyal owner of any slave who volunteers, payable out of the commutation money when the master frees the slave.

Mr. Baldwin of Massachusetts moved to substitute the words "to whom the colored volunteer owes service" for "the owner of any slave." Agreed to.

Mr. Webster of Maryland was agreed to, providing for the appointment of a commissioner to opposite the providing for the appointment of a commissioner to opposite the save State represented in Congress, to award just compensation not exceeding \$300 to each loyal owner of any slave." Agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin of Massachusetts moved to substitute the words "to whom the colored volunteer owns service" for "the owner of any slave." Agreed to.

Mr. Webster of Maryland offered an amendment the bounty of \$100 now payable to each drafted man,

torial Drawer;" The Ladies' Friend, a new com-er in the field of light literature; The Horticul-turist, Boston Review, etc., all give indications

The Committee rose and reported the amendments to

by their presence and contents that they have lost the House.

SENATE. No important business was done.

House. The House proceeded to the consideration of
the Senate enrollment bill as amended by the committee

of the whole.

The House having agreed to the committee's amendments to the bill, Mr. Schenck submitted a substitute which was agreed to, and the original bill as thus amended was passed—year 98 nays 60.

An abstract of the provisions of the bill will be found light fall of snow from 9 to 10 P. M.
9th—Fine; warmest 33 deg.; wind N. W.
10th—Fair; cooler; coldest 8 deg.; wind N.
11th—Fair; coldest 1 deg. below zero; wind S. W.;

lution equalizing the pay of soldiers was taken up and adopted. It equalizes the pay of colored troops, extending the provisions of the bill to give them an additional \$3 per month from 180. SENATE. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the all at 9 A. M.; fair; wind S. W.; wind S. W.

14th—Overcast; slight falling of snow during the day; warmest 42 deg.; good sleighing during the week.

and friends is under discussion. nt offered by Mr. Doolittle, deducting \$4

Latest

GRAND MOVE THE ARMY

GEN. SHEBI Jackson and

ESCAPE OF F FOUR BLOCK

ONLY 10,000

The Rebel C

NEW YORK, 15 Mew York, for spondent reports Ja Gen. Sherman after tie loss to our forces. It is reported tha Beauregard's army ser points in the Colanta and Knoxville. It is said that post that Gen. Lee has Gen. that Gen. Lee has though his cavalry
CAIRO, 15th. Ge
ported to have be
since been heard fre
NEW YORK, 15th The cavalry ex

south.
It is understood act in conjunction out off Polk's retro rest, reported as an arthern Mississipp.
The army at Chifor Tunnel Hill an been delayed by c they are under ma CAIRO, 15th. G left Memphis on the linsville.
The entire line

road was evacuated been held for the la Smith's cavalry exp FORTRESS MONRO gram, under date escaped from pris Col. Streight and FORTRESS MONE flicers who escape ions the names of

tions the names of den, 16th Me.; were overtaken at about 20 miles Our cavalry ar hominy—gunboat iny rivers to give

NEWPORT NEWS, of the destruction of ers, viz: The Nut cus; the Dee, on the and Fanny & Jenny NEW YORK, 15

12th inst., says tharmy on the 4th fused en masse to guard of the 3d Maj. Lewis, and fired revolvers into wounding 42. Bo

The Re From Fortress

NEW YORK, F having returned following facts Butler's forces 2.30 yesterday miles from Ri a raid into Rich to liberate our reached the brid followed in the at Bottom Bridg small picket the Richmon Yankee deserter

large amount of cavalry to pass.

After remaini M., Gen. Wister and the whole On his march l enemy, but they whom were co ed over one hur Virginia in the

BALTIMORE, I roe, which says Hotche arrived Two citizen p the Schultz and They brough feverish excit afternoon, who At midnight and the people crying "to arm coming." Dur

there was an in The Home G of the men co Women and ch and there was On Sunday the excitement guard over the wild. It was 10,000 cavalry entering the ci oners, destroy property before

On Monday courier arrived the morning pexcitement had abandoned th From North Dem

FORTRESS 1 "Our army Newbern, fir The despate! Gen. Palmer re in that distri property are to not desire a me killed, wound The Times White Oak ri reconnoissance sisted of New

ed efficient ser On Thursda of cavalry five and captured quantity of e From East T

WASHINGTO has been recei

NASHVILLE, graphs from that an expeditional of India the town, kill

Musical Conventions, Choirs and Singing

Classes and Schools.

orks mailed post paid on receipt of some price will be made on quantities.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers,

5if 277 Washington Street, Boston.

H. K BAKER, Judge.

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. Burton, Register. 10°

ENNEBEC COUNTY...At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1864. MERCY PACKARD, widow of John Packard, late of Man-chester, in said County, deceased. having presented her ap-plication for allowance out of the personal estate of said de-

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has under taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased ard desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to February 8, 1863.

10° CALVIN HOPKINS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of JOHN SCOLES, late of AUGUSTA,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to February 8, 1864. 10* MELVIN CUNNINGHAM.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of LOUISA V. FAIRBANKS, late of WINTHROP,

H. H. LAMBERT, of Waterville College, aided by competent No pains spared to make the School profitable. Good boarding places obtained near the Academy.

3w10 MOSES G. ROLLINS, Sec'y.

Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, Rhodes' Standard Manur American and Peruvian Guano, Fish Guano, Pondrette, Bo Manure, &c., together with a large assortment of Grass Sec lor sale by JOHN McARTHCH, 10tf No. 1 Market Square.

A superior embrocation for Rheumatism, Chilbiains, Sprains, Bruises, Lame Back, Piles, Sere Nipples, &c., for sale by 17

GRASS SEED, &c.

MISH, &c.

TYASSALBOROUGH ACADEMY.

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THE ARMY ADVANCING FROM CHAT-TANOOGA. GEN. SHERMAN PUSHING FORWARD. Jackson and Yazoo City in our Posses

ESCAPE OF FEDERAL OFFICERS FROM RICHMOND. FOUR BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED

ONLY 10,000 REBEL TROOPS ON THE RAPIDAN.

The Rebel Conscription Resisted in the

Army. New York, 15th. The Herald's Vicksburg correspondent reports Jackson and Yazoo city in the hands of Gen. Sherman after a slight skirmish, attended with little loss to our forces.

It is reported that troops from Gen. Lee's army, and Beauregard's army at Charleston, are being sent to other points in the Confederacy—probably to Mobile, Atlanta and Experience. Inta and Knoxville.

It is said that positive information has been received that Gen. Lee has only 10,000 infantry on the Rapidan, though his cavalry is being reinforced.

CAIRO, 15th. Gen. Sherman's headquarters are reported to have been at Jackson on the 7th. He has since been heard from at Brandon.

New York, 15th. The following, dated Chattanooga 12th, is of interest:
Gen. L gan left Hunteville, Alabama, several days ago, with the 15th Army Corps, to act in conjunction tith Gen. Sherman.

The cavalry expedition under Generals Smith and drierson, crossed the country from Corinth, moving

south.
It is understood that these columns are intended t It is understood that these columns are intended to act in conjunction—the one to attack and the other to cut off Polk's retreat, and disperse the cavalry of Forrest, reported as scouring the country in central and northern Mississippi.

The army at Chattanooga is by this time in motion for Tunnel Hill and Dalton. Its movement may have been delayed by circumstances unbeknown to us, but they are under marching orders.

Caro, 15th. Gen. W. S. Smith's cavalry expedition left Memphis on the 11th inst. in the direction of Col-

left Memphis on the 11th inst. in the direction of Collinsville.

The entire line of the Memphis and Charleston rail-road was evacuated by our forces on the 13th, it having been held for the last six months merely to aid Gen. Smith's eavalry expedition to get a good start.

FORTRESS MONROE, 15th. I have received a telegram, under date of Feb. 14, from Gen. Wistar, which states that Col. Streight, with 100 other Union officers, escaped from prison in Richmond, by digging a tunnel. Col. Streight and 17 others are now safe.

(Signed)

B. F. Butler,
Major General Commanding.

(Signed)

Major General Commanding.

FORTRESS MONROE, 15th. Among the list of federal officers who escaped from Richmond, the Examiner mentions the names of Cols. Streight, Ely, 18th Conn.; Tilden, 16th Me.; Major 15th Mass. and others. Two were overtaken at Hanover Court House and the others about 20 miles below Richmond on the Williamsburg

The Examiner of the 12th says 22 of the escaped prisoners have been re-t ken up to last night.

Col. Streight and 19 other officers are reported to have Col. Streight and as wall as a carrived at Williamsburg.
Our cavalry are scouring the country to the Chickahominy—ganboats have gone up James and Chickahominy rivers to give protection to such as can be found.

(Signed)

B. F. BUTLER,

(Signed)

Major General Commanding.

Major General Commanding.

Newport News, Feb. 14. Hon. G. Welles, Sec'y of
the Navy: The Pequot has arrived and brings the news
of the destruction of four more blockade running steamers, viz: The Nutfield, on the 4th, inst., by the Sassacus; the Dee, on the 5th, by the Cambridge; the Emily
and Fanny & Jenny, on the 10th ult., by the Flambeau.

(Signed)

Acting Rear Admiral.

New York, 15th. A Chattanooga despatch of the

New York, 15th. A Chattanooga despatch of the 12th inst., says there was a great affray in Johnson's army on the 4th inst. The 2d Kentucky regiment refused en masse to be conscripted, and were placed under guard of the 3d Alabama regiment. Col. Woodward, Maj. Lowis, and three captains of the 2d Ky. regiment, fired revolvers into the Alabama regiment, killing and wounding 42. Both regiments broke in disorder.

The Record of the War.

Rew York, Feb. 9. The Tribune's Fortress Monroe dispatch of the 8th, says the expedition having returned, we are permitted to state the following facts:—On Saturday morning, Gen. Butler's forces under command of Brig. General Wistar, marched from Yorktown by the way of New Kent Court House. The cavalry divided at 2.30 yesterday morning at Bottom's Bridge, ten miles from Richmond, for the purpose of making a raid into Richmond and endeavor by a surprise to liberate our prisoners there. The cavalry with the fate of the Confederacy True all

A march by our infantry, three regiments of whom were colored, of more than eighty miles, was made in fifty-six hours. The cavalry marched over one hundred miles in fifty hours. This shows that it is possible to make a campaign in Virginia in the winter.

Excitement in Richmond on Account of the Yankee Raid. Baltimore, Feb. 9. The American has a dispatch from C. C. Fulton, Esq., at Fortress Mon-roe, which says the rebel flag of truce steamer Schultz, with Commissioner Ould and Capt. Hotche arrived at City Point on Sunday. Two citizen prisoners were brought down by

the Schultz and put on board the New York. They brought exciting news from Richmond which they represent was in a state of the most feverish excitement from Saturday until Sunday

abandoned the attack.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 9. The Richmond

Sentinel of the 9th inst., says:
"Our army has fallen back sixteen miles from Newbern, finding the fortifications so strong they could not be taken without a great loss."

The despatch boat is just in from Newbern.

Compared the fortifications so strong they could not be taken without a great loss."

The despatch boat is just in from Newbern.

Gen. Palmer reports everything as going on well in that district. The losses by us in public property are too trifling to mention. We should not desire a more favorable result. The losses in

killed, wounded and missing are but few.

The Times Newbern letter of the 6th inst., says an expedition left on Wednesday for the White Oak river, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance, under Col. Jourdon. They con-

ed efficient service as guides.

On Thursday evening they came upon a body of cavalry five miles from Young's Cross Roads and captured the entire party, 28 men and 30 horses, with their arms and equipments. A quantity of corn was also captured and brought

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 8. Gen. Foster telegraphs from Knoxville, under date of yesterday, that an expedition sent against Thomas and his band of Indians and whites, at Quallatown, has returned, completely successful. They surprised the town, killed and wounded 215, took 50 prisoners, and dispersed the remainder of the gang in the mountains. Our loss was 2 killed and 6 wounded.

One of the business that may properly come before them.

1.66 a 1.60; Milwaukie club 1.53 æ 1 615; red winter western \$1,25 æ \$1,26

A New Milltia Law. The Committee on the Legislature are engaged in perfecting the details of a bill, enrolling all between the ages of 20 and 45, and providing that those between the ages 20 and 30 shall constitute the active military force of the State.

| Name of the business that may properly come before them. Per order of the Directors. DANIEL PIKE, Cashier. Corn 1 a 2c better—mixed western \$1,25 æ \$1,26

| Name of the business that may properly come before them. Per order of the Directors. DANIEL PIKE, Cashier. Augusta, Feb. 15, 1864.

| Name of the business that may properly come before them. Per order of the Directors. DANIEL PIKE, Cashier. Augusta, Feb. 16 æ \$1,70; Canada club 1 10 æ \$1 17.

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NEW YORK, Feb. 9. The following dispatch is published in the St. Louis papers:

"CAPE GIRARDIN, Feb. 4, 1864. Gen. Fiske: A detachment from my regiment attacked the Rolin gang on Holcomb Island. Our force was under Capt. Shibley. They killed seven men and captured eight, and fifteen wagons loaded with corn, mostly citizens' wagons, and thirteen horses. We have left Lieut. John F. Bolin here in irons. He commanded at the Round Point massacre, and

He commanded at the Round Point massacre, and is guilty of many cold blooded murders of citizens.

None of our force was killed.

J. B. Rocers,

Col. 2d Cavalry, M. S. M., Commanding."

The massacre referred to at Round Point took place twelve or fifteen miles from Cape Giaradieu last July, when sixteen men, teamsters and soldiers, were killed in cold blood.

Gen. Sherman's Expedition. Gen. Sherman's Expedition.

The correspondent of the Chicago Journal under date of the 4th inst., says advices from Vicksburg are that Gen. Sherman's army left that place last week, consisting of the 16th army corps, under Gen. Hurlbut, and the 17th army corps, under Gen. McPherson. The latter is to

have the advance.

The same correspondent thinks that Gen. Sherman's expedition in Mississippi is to flank Johnston's and Hardee's forces in Alabama and Georgia rather than to attack Mobile. Important Debate in the Rebel Congress.

New York, Feb. 11. In the rebel House of Representatives, Jan. 30, an important debate oc-curred on the question of conscription. Mr. Smith of North Carolina, said the rebel army numbered 500,000 men, whom the country were unable to feed.

Mr. Chambers of Virginia, said we would feed double that number; if not, the sconer we make terms with Lincoln the better. Everybody ex-

pects that next spring will be the heaviest and most decisive campaign that will occur. Mr. Goode of Virginia, said that his State would not stand another draft. That was the opinion of all the enrolling officers who recently

assembled at Richmond. Mr. Holcombe of Virginia, thought the weak point of the Federals was their finances, and the South was to protract the war. Our last crops was far below the average. Take away more men and starvation will be the inevitable result. Other speeches were made, and the bill under discussion passed, 41 against 31. It amends the conscript law so as to exempt farmers and plant-ers, on condition of their giving an additional tenth of their supplies for the use of the army.

From the Army of the Cumberland. CINCINNATI, Feb. 11. The Army of the Cum-berland is in splendid condition. The troops draw full rations. Most of the rebel army is in Dalton. Johnston's headquarters are at Atlanta. Nearly all the Tennessee brigades and twothirds of the Kentucky regiments have been sent South, ostensibly to assist in holding Mobile, but in reality to prevent desertions. The Tennesseeans leave the rebel army in large numbers.

A Powerful Fleet for Admiral Porter. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 10. A correspondent of the Chicago Times says the largest and most powerful fleet yet seen on the Mississippi river is now being fitted out for Admiral Porter.

The greatest activity prevails in all the naval depots and yards on the Ohio and Mississippi. The workmen are employed day and night, so as to have the vessels ready at the appointed time. Pinin Talk of Rebel Papers in North Car-

The Raleigh Progress says: "The present Congress is bent on fastening a military despotism on the people of these Confederate States, and the people must either submit quietly to receive the yoke or resist the tyranny. Resistance to tyrants is in obedience to God, and the people of North Is in obedience to God, and the people of North Carolina will not hesitate as to the course they should pursue. We may be imprisoned for this declaration, but believing before God and man that we are doing our duty, we appeal to the President and his Congress to pause and reflect before it is too late. North Carolina cannot and will not submit to have every able bodied man conscripted and the whole State turned into a military camp. We want to achieve our inde-

a raid into Richmond and endeavor by a surprise to liberate our prisoners there. The cavalry reached the bridge at the time appointed, marching 47 mil mild hours. A force of infantry followed in the rear for the purpose of supporting them. It was expected to surprise the enemy at Bottom Bridge, who had for some time only a small picket there. The surprise failed because, as the Richmond Examiner of to-day says, "A Yankee deserter gave information in Richmond of the intended raid." The enemy had felled a large amount of timber so as to block up and obstruct the fords and make it impossible for our cavalry to pass.

After remaining at the bridge from 2 until 12 M., Gen. Wister joined them with his infantry, and the whole object of the surprise having been defeated, Gen. Wister returned to Williamsburg. On his march back, the rear was attacked by the enemy, but they were repulsed without loss to us. A march by our infantry, three regiments of whom were colored, of more than eighty miles, An Expedition into Florida by Gen. Gilmore. New York, 12th. Steamer Fulton, from Port Royal 9th and Charleston Bar 10th arrived this

evening.

A blockade runner grounded during a fog on the 7th and was destroyed by our fleet and batteries in Charleston harbor. An expedition left Port Royal on the 5th under Gen. Seymour, consisting of three brigades and light battery and landed at Jacksonville, Fa., on the morning of the 8th, without any casualties,

The expedition will push on to Tallahassee. Gen. Gilmore and staff sailed on the 8th from Port Royal to join the expedition.

Admiral Dahlgren, with the Pawnee, Water

Witch and Wachusetts, has sailed for St. Johns,

feverish excitement from Saturday until Sunday afternoon, when they left.

At midnight the bells of the city were rung and the people went rushing through the streets crying "to arms! to arms?" "the Yankees are coming." During the remainder of the night there was an intense commotion everywhere.

The Home Guard was called out and the tramp of the men could be heard in all directions. Women and children were hurrying to and fro, and there was such a panic as Richmond never before witnessed.

On Sunday morning there was no abatement in the excitement. The men were all ordered to the defenses and every citizen armed and placed in guard over the prisoners.

Florida.

The Savannah Republican gives a gloomy account of rebel affairs. It is stated that only one month's supply of subsistence is in possession of the commissary.

Escape of Federal Officers from Libby Prison.

Washington, Feb. 14. A gentleman who tonight arrived from the army of the Potomac, saw, before he left there, a Richmond paper of Thursday, found on the person of a deserter who came into our lines, in which appears an article, stating that 107 officers have escaped from the Libby Prison by digging a tunnel under the street for the purpose. It is supposed that the prisoners have escaped from the Libby Prison by digging a tunnel under the street for the purpose. It is supposed that the prisoners have escaped from the Libby Prison by digging a tunnel under the street for the purpose. It is supposed that the prisoners have escaped from the Libby Prison by digging a tunnel under the street for the purpose. It is supposed that the prisoners have escaped from the Libby Prison by digging a tunnel under the street for the purpose. It is supposed that the prisoners have escaped from the prisoners have escaped from the commissary. defenses and every citizen armed and placed in guard over the prisoners.

The rumors that prevailed were conflicting and with troops were dispatched in various directions to capture them. Four were overtaken on the 10,000 cavalry would have but little difficulty in entering the city and liberating the Union prisoners, destroying the fortifications and public property before any sufficient force could be brought up to prevent it, and retire by the penin-

brought up to prevent it, and retire by the peninsula.

On Monday morning, about ten o'clock, a courier arrived at City Point bringing copies of the morning papers with the intelligence that the excitement had abated and that the Yankees were falling back from the Chickahominy and had abandoned the attack.

Captured and Robbed.

New York, 14th. A despatch from Baltimore Thursday night for Wheeling, was captured near the Knoxville depot, and 8 miles from Harper's Ferry, and the passengers robbed of money to the amount of \$30,000, besides valuable jewelry. No one was injured.

ry. No one was injured.

A Baltimore despatch states that Major Harvey From North Carolina --- Failure of the Rebet Gilmore, of the rebel cavalry, was in command of the gnorilla.

the guerillas.
The Herald's despatch from the Headquarter of the Army of the Potomac, dated to-day, says a portion of the guerilla band that stopped the

New York, 13th. The Richmond paper of the fith inst., contains the following, dated Lake City: Eighteen vessels, gunboats and transports, have arrived and are moving on Jackson.

Jackson is only 25 miles from Mobile.

reconnoissance, under Col. Jourdon. They collisisted of New York and Vermont troops and part of the 2d North Carolina regiment, who render-the town of Concord, in that county, which has,

From East Tennessee.—Rebel Camp Surprised and Dispersed.

Washington, Feb. 9. The following dispatch has been received here:

Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 8. Gen. Foster telegraphs from Knoxville under date of vesterder graphs from Knoxville under date of vesterder telegraphs.

Loreign News.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship China from Liverpool Jan. 30th and Queenstown 31st, arrived at New York, The United States corvette St. Louis left Lisbon,

The Manchester Southern Independence had held a soirce, at which James Spence was the principal speaker. He combatted the recent arguments in favor of the North by Milnor Gibson and boldly avowed his hostility to slavery.

The pirate Alabama was at Singapore Dec. 22, coaling.

Cascarilla Bark. For Diarihea, Colic, and diseases of the the Manch and bowels.

Daybellow. For inflammation of the Loins and Dropsical Affections.

LAYENDER FLOWERS. For enfeebled digestion.

LAYENDER FLOWERS. Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly indigentating in the carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, caraway, corlander, snake-root, &c.

The Danish Question. The Danish question was unchanged. The British Government had sent threatening

notes to Vienna and Berlin. France is in unison with England. The Danish Minister has quitted It is reported that Germany and Prussia have

assured England and France that they do not intend to attack the integrity of Denmark, but only to force Denmark to carry out her engage-

It is asserted that an alliance has been concluded between Denmark and Sweeden.

A Flemsburg despatch says that General Wrangel, on Jan. 28, summond the Danes to Wrangel, on Jan. 23, summond the Danes to evacuate Schleswig, a reply to be given at noon on the following day. It would be in the negative, when the Prussians would cross the Elder. It was reported that the Danes were retiring along the whole line of the Elder.

The English journals are more hopeful of peace. The Morning Post believes Russia, France and

Sweeden have signified their willingness to join England in recognizing the integrity of Denmark. The London Times says: "France and Russia, though entirely agreeing with England, decline to interfere and leave the task of active interference to England. Parliament will have an op-portunity next week of deciding England's

For the Hair.

It is officially confirmed that Austria and Prussia have refused the application of Denmark for a month or six weeks' delay in the marching of their troops, and that Prussian troops entered Kiel, Jan. 25, the Saxons having withdrawn. They also ordered the withdrawal of the Duke of Augustenberg's citizen guard, which was complied with.

Maximilian and Mexico.

A Vienna letter of Jan. 23, says: "The acceptance of the crown of Mexico by the Archduke Maximilian is now an irrevocable fact. His Imperial Highness will return to-morrow to Trieste to make his final preparations for the journey. A second Mexican deputation is expected in March with the result of the plebiscitum, after which the Emperor elect will leave for Mexico. The Emperor of Austria is said to have given his consent to the daring enterprise of the Archduke, who looks on it as purely a personal matter, placing the Empire under no obligations whatever. The Court of Miramon has entered into negotiations with President Lincoln, the issue of indirectly with President Lincoln, the issue of a month or six weeks' delay in the marching of the Growth and Beauty of the Hair.

Stimulating Extract of Roots and Herbs, to the Growth and Beauty of the Hair.

It has stood the test of analysis and experience, and the "Amnoliuse" is a household necessity wherever it has been used. It prevents hair from falling out or training prematurely grey; causes it to grow on bald heads; cradicates dandruff; cures dates of the scalp; is a preventive for nervous headach; and seases of the scalp; is a preventive for nervous headach; and sale stop promoting the growth and color of children's half.

Da. CHILTON, after analysis, says, "It is very beneficial."

"After being bald for over seven years, your Amnoliuse has every lady who desires an elegant head of halr to use it."

Miss. FANNY SEPTON, the beautiful and talented Actress. says: "I have used Kendal, of Brooklyn, and an alife inches.

Weeks & Pottere, 170 Washinston St.

GEO. C. GOODWIN, & CO., 39 Hanover St.

Pr into negotiations with France and England and

indirectly with President Lincoln, the issue of which is favorable to their cause.

In the French Chambers M. Thiers had strongly condemned the Mexican expedition and demanded that France should treat with Juarez.
M. Chaux D'Est Conge defended the expedition as just, and asserted that it was impossible to treat with Juarez. M. Berryier contended that the Government had been misled, and that France

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.					
Flour,	\$7 00 to	10 50	Clear Sait Pork,	12 00 to	14 00
Corn Meal,	1 35 to	1 40	Mutton,	6 to	8
Rye Meal,	1 45 to	1 50	Turkeys,	10 to	16
Wheat,	1 62 to	2 00	Chickens,	10 to	12
Rye,	1 40 to	1 50	Guese,	7 to	10
Corn,	1 30 to	1 35	Clover seed,	14 to	17
Barley,	1 00 to	1 10	Herdsgrass,	3 00 to	3 50
Beans.	2 25 to	275	Red Top,	1 00 to	1 20
Oats,	75 to	80	Hay,	18 00 to	20 00
Potatoes,	45 to	50		1 10 to	1 25
Dried Apples	. 7 to	9	Fleece Wool,	50 to	75
Cooking "	40 to	62	Pulled Wool,	60 to	75
Winter	50 to	1 00		175 to	2 00
Butter	23 to	25		81 to	9
Cheese.	12 to	14	CalfSkins,	15 to	10
Eggs,	25 to	28	Lamb Skins,	1 50 to	2 25
Lard,	14 to	16	Wood, hard,	\$5 00	7,50
Round Hog.	\$9 00 to	10 00	Wood, soft,	\$4 00 to	\$5,00

THE CATTLE MARKETS AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

Swine—Stores, 7 @ 9c. Hides—9½c@-. Calf Skins, 14c. Tallow, 8½@9c.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES. Cattle AND SHEEF FROM SEVERAL STATES.

Cattle. Skeep.

Maine, 153 122 Northern N. York. 59 404

New Hampshire, 364 1206 Western States, 562 1085

Vermont, 306 834 Canada, 1260 6281

Massachusetts, 108 1730 Total, 1260 6281

B. T. BABBITT'S NEW YORK CITY SOAP;

New Hamipaine, 300 S34 Canada, 1269 6281
Massachusetts. 108 1730 Total, 1269 6281
DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

Maxfield & Davis 34, G B Daggett 29, Luke Brown 21, John Fall 17, C Leavitt 17, Enoch Miller 16, D G Stevens 6, J J Holbrook 13.

At Brighton nearly 150 Maine cattle arrived in good season in the forenoon, but the Western were a little later than usual in reaching the yards; and of the 562 reported by the drovers, three carolads were detained on the ror lot young content to the "rolling stock." Small as is the amount of eattle at this market, there is no rush on the part of buyers. Indeed, compared with last week, the buyers are few. Still the stock in trade melts away slowly, and by sundown there will not be enough left for a great business to-morrow.

STORES. The pleasant weather of the last few past week have been seen at market, enquiring for teams, and in most reminded farmers of the approaching Bp. ng's work, and a few have been seen at market, enquiring for teams, and in most reminded farmers of the approaching Bp. ng's work, and a few have been seen at market, enquiring for teams, and in most reminded farmers of the approaching Bp. ng's work, and a few have been seen at market, enquiring for teams, and in most reminded farmers of the approaching Bp. ng's work, and a few have been seen at market, enquiring for teams, and in most reminded farmers of the approaching Bp. ng's work, and a few large few milch cows and a very few workers, the but-hers take, for better or for worse, all the cattle at me 'ket these days.

J. J. Holbrook sold 5 pairs of 4-year-old oxen, a pairs 6 ft. 8 in, and one pair 6 ft. 4 in at \$116 & pair, a pair 6 ft. 8 in, of \$112, and another fine pair of the same size for \$132. D. G. Stevens sold a pair of oxen measuring 6 ft. 10 in., 6 years of age for \$140, as workers, but added he didn't believe their lives were insured.

SHEEP AND LAMBS FROM MAINE.

Coop & Rackliff 87, G. B. Daggett 33.

SHEEP AND LAMBS FROM MAINE. Coop & Rackliff 87, G. B. Daggett 35.
At market 6281, or 1955 more than last week. This is more than double the weekly supply of last February, which was less than 3000 \$\psi\$ week for the four markets that occurred in that

PORTLAND, FEB. 13, 1864.

APPLES. Green # bbl \$2.50 @ 3 50, Sliced, # lb 10½ @ 12c

ored, 10@10½c, Uncored 3@3½.

BUTTER. Country # lb 25@27, Choice Table 23@30, Store

21@23.

BEANS. Marrow & bush \$2 75@2 87, Pea \$2 75@3 00, Blue Pod \$2 82@2 267.

CHEESE. Vermont & bnew 14½@15c, Country 14@14½ FISH. Cod large & quin, \$6 25@\$6 75, cod small 5,00@5 50, Pollock \$40 @ 4 25, Heddock none, Hake \$3 00 @ 3 37½. Herring, shore, & bbl. \$4 50@5 25, Scaled & box 35@40c. GR 1IN. Rye \$1 40@1 45, oats 73c@75c, South yellow corn 1.35, corn mixed 1 30@1 32, barley 1 00@1 10, shorts, per ton \$35@36, fine feed \$38@40.

Mackerel, & bbl. \$10 @ 15 for F.y. \$5 @ 14 for Shore.

HAY. Hay & ast ton, pressed \$20 00 @ 22 00, hay, loose \$21 00@23 00.

HIDES & SKINS. Western, 21@23 Standard With the librarity of the service rendered by them at the Concert given for her benefit on Tucsday evening, February 0th, 1864. Their generous efforts, coupled with the liberality of the Public—for which she also returns her thanks—secured for her bushing the public—for which she also returns her thanks—secured for her bushing the public—for which she also returns her thanks—secured for her bushing the public—for which she also returns her thanks—secured for her bushing the public—for which she also returns her thanks—secured for her bushing the public—for which she also returns her thanks—secured for her bushing the public—for which she also returns her thanks—secured for her bushing the public—for which she also returns her thanks—secured for her bushing the public—for which she also returns her thanks—secured for her bushing the public—for which she also returns her thanks—secured for her bushing the public—for which she also returns her thanks—secured for her bushing the public—for which she also returns her thanks—secured for her bushing the public—for which she also returns her thanks—secured for her bushing the public—for which she also returns her thanks—secured for her bushing the public—for which she also returns her thanks—secured for her bushing the public—for which she also returns her thanks—secured for her bushing the public—for which she also returns her thanks—secured for her bushing the public for her

\$21 00@23 00.

HDES & SKINS. Western, 21@23, Slaughter Hides, 74@9, CMI Skins, 164@17, Sharp Pelts, dry, 1.50@2 50.

PRODUCE. Beef # quarter # 16. 7c@9c; Eggs, 28@30; Potatoes # bbl., 200 #2:25; Chickens, 14@15; Lamb, 6@8; Tarkey, 15@17; Geesa, 1 @16.

WOOD. Hard, retail, \$3@9 50, Soft, \$5@5 50.

WOOL. Fleece 60@65, Pulled 72@32, Pelts \$1 70@1 75.

— Price Current.

BOSTON MARKET ... Feb. 13. Flour.—The market is steady and firm for Flour, and the sale have been at \$6,75 @ \$7.00 for Western superfine; \$7,25 @ \$7,50 for common extras; \$7,75 @ \$6,25 for medium do.; and \$3,50 @ \$11,00 for good and choice brands, including favorite

t. Louis.

Corr—Western mixed, \$1,35; Yellow, \$1,30 \(\psi\) bushel.

Oars—Northern and Canada, 85 \(\phi\) 86c \(\psi\) bushel.

Rys—\$1 31 \(\psi\) bushel.

Hay—Sales of Eastern at \$22 \(\phi\) \$23.

WOOL—Fleece and pulled Wool, 65 \(\phi\) 75 \(\psi\) ib.

NEW YORK MARKET Feb. 15. Flour—State and Western active and \$ a 10c better—Super State 6,25 a 6 45; extra State \$6,75 a 0,95; choice, 7.00 a 7.20; round hoop Ohio 7,35 a 7,55; choice 7,60 a 7,90; super. Western 6,50 a 6,70; extra, 6,95 a 7,60, Southern firmer—mixed to good 7,50 a 8,15; fancy and extra, 8,20 a 11,00. Canada 5 better—cammon extra, 6,75 a 7,00; extra good to choice 7,05 a honor on MODAY, the 21st day of in the afternoon, for the purpose of a 8,70 Wheat is quite and 1 a 2 cents better—Chicago spring .56 a 1,60; Milwaukie club 1,53 @ 161½; red winter western 1166 @ \$1,70; Canada club 1 10 @ \$1 17. Corn 1 a 2c better—mixed western \$1,25 @ \$1,26

Special Actices.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

Feb. 11.

The United States corvette St. Louis left Lisbon, Jan. 25, to intercept an English barquejwith guns and stores for the rebel cruiser Rappahannock.

Mr. Rumble, inspector of machinery at Sheerness, was brought before the magistrates for complicity in fitting out the Rappahannock, and committed for trial, but was bailed in 1000 pounds.

The United States steamer Mohican has left Table Bay in search of the Alabama, which vessel was seen on the 6th of November, 150 miles from Java Heads, near a burning vessel, name unknown.

Messrs. Scholfield and Bright had addressed their constituents at Birmingham. The former sought to justify his connection with the Southern Independence Association. Mr Bright evoked much enthusiasm by declaring that Southern slaveholders committed suicide in seceding, and foretelling the day when he and Scholfield would stand on the same platform, rejoicing that there did not breathe a slave in North America, and that the Union was restored.

The Manchester Southern Independence had The Manchester Southern Independence for the Manchester Southern Independence of the Alabama and the there did not breathe a slave in North America, and that the Union was restored.

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S.-T.-1860-X.

S.—T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Humbugs and quacks howl about the Plantation Bitters; but the following is what's the matter, and they know it:

PLANTATION BITTERS CURE
Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips.
Sour Stomach and Fettl Breath.
Flatulency and Indigestion.
Nervous Affections.
Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath
Pain over the Eyes.
Mental Despondency.
Prostration, Great Weakness.
Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels.
LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Very particularly recommended to Clergymen. Merchants,

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Very particularly recommended to Clergymen, Merchants,
Lawyers, and persons of sedentary habits. Also for delicate females and weak persons who require a gentle stimulant, free
digestion, good appetite and clear mental faculties.
Sold by all respectable Physicians, Druggists, Grocers, Hotels,
Saloons, Country Stores, &c.

Be particular that each bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel-plate label, with our private government stamp
over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE

For the Hair.

True copy. Attest: J. Burron. Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1864.
CAROLINE FAIRFIELD, widow of Ois Fairfield, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for Commissioners to be appointed to assign to her, dower in the real estate of her late husband.
Onderen, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition shouldnot be granted.

II. K. BAKER, Judge.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the irst, excepting to think yet better of that which I began hinking well of." Rev. Henry Ward Beechen. "The Troches are a staff of life to me." Prof. Edward North, Press. Hamilton Coll eg. Clinton, N. Y. "For Throat Troubles they are a specific." N. P. Wills. "For Throat Troubles they are a specific."

N. P. WILLIS.

"Too favorable known to need commendation."

Hon. Charles A Phelis,

"Contain no Opium or anything injurious."

Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston, "An elegant combination for Coughs."

Dr. G. F. Bightow, Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Rev. E. H. Chapin.

"I recommend their use to Public Speaker.

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."

Rev. S. Shiuffirm, 'Morristown, Ohio"Very beneficial when suffering from Colds."

Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."

Rev. A. C. Eggleston, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat so
that I could sing with ease."

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure 10 obtain the genuine.

Imb

This celebrated Toilet Sonp, in such universal demand,

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1863.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Joun L'INSTRUMENT descriptions to be the last will county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Ondresep, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

One year ago, Feb. 12, 1202 3171 50 — PRICES.

BEFFES—First quality. \$9,25@9,75 Per 100 lbs. on the total Second do. 8,25@9,00 weight of hide, tallow and Third do. 7,00@8,00 dressed beef.

Extra, \$10,00 and over.

Working Oxen—\$80@175, or according to their value as beef.

Sheep—60710 \$\psi\$ bo ilive weight; extra fat, 8@9.

Milch Couve—\$35, @50 Extra, \$55@75. Ordinary, \$20@30.

Sunive—\$10,00 extra, \$25.0@50.

Druggist,

PORTLAND, 3 Send for a pamphlet, free of charge

The Annual Meeting of the FRANKLIN COUNTY AGRI-CULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at the Town House in Far-mington, on Wednesday A. M., March 2d, 1864. 1st To choose officers for the ensuing year. 2d To transact any business that may come before said Society, There will be some books and seeds presented for distribution. Fact Wilton, Ech. 15, 1864.

East Wilton, Feb. 15, 1864.

In Augusta, by Hiram Sawtelle, Esq., Marshall A. Grant of Freeport, to Abby J. Farr, of Brunswick; Feb. 14th, by Rev. A. G. Gaines, Corporal Wm. C. Moore, of the 4th Me. Regt., to Almira Parkhurst; Feb. 5th, by M. Cunningham, Esq., John Mains to Hester A. Whittier, of Athens.

In Vassalboro', Feb. 9th, by J. Rowe, Esq., Sullivan B. Priest to Mary A. Elder
In Windsor, Feb. 17th, by T. C. Davis, Esq., Levi W. Stearns to Anna P. Soule.

months. One of the earliest settlers and the oldest inhab this city. In Fairfield, Feb. 4th, Samuel Webster, aged 57 years. In Belgrade, Nov. 1, of diptheria, Luella A. Wellman, years. In Unity, Jan. 19th, of Pneumonia, Cellery C. Lowell. aged 7 years 2 months 13 days. In Vassalboro', of diptheria, Edward H. Smiley, aged 12 yrs.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Freemans Bank will be held at their Banking rooms on MONDAY, the 21st day of March, next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of acting upon the surrender of the Charter of said Bank under the provision of an Act of the Legislature approved March 26th, 1863, and of transacting any other business that may properly come before them.

Per order of the Directors.

DANIEL PIKE, Cashier.

Augusta, Feb. 15, 1864.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, with an experience of 24 years, again offer for sale a uniform article of Poudrette at low prices.

The experience of thousands of customers attest to the fact that it is the cheapest and the very best manure in market, and particularly adapted for Tobacco, Corn, Potatoes, and Garber Tacck. P. \$100.B.

Sen Tarck.

The Company manufacture also Boxe Ta-reu (a substitute or Guano,) from bone, night soil and Guano, ground fine. Price 145 per ton.

A pamphiet containing directions for use, prices, &c., may be and free by addressing a letter to the

LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,

66 Cortlands Sirect, New York.

JOHN McARTHUR, Agent for the Company, Augusta, Me.

3m10 DOUNTIES obtained for Soldiers who have served 2 years, or been wounded in battle. Bounties and Back Pay obtained for Widows or Heirs of deceased soldiers Pensions renewed for Invalid Soldiers or Seamen. Pensions for Widows, Mothers, minor children or orphan sisters of deceased Soldiers or Seamen. Prize money collected for Seamen or their heirs. Bills for Board and Transportation of Recruits or Drafted usen promptly collected. Approved Claims cashed. Advice free. Charges uniform and at the lowest rates. Application should be made in person or by letter
References. Hon Samuel Conv.; John L. Hobsdon, Adj't General of Maine. SELECT VOCAL COMPOSITIONS. PUBLISHED IN NUMBERS, FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF

J. H. MANLEY, U. S. War Claim Agent, New Block, Corner of Bridge & Water sts. [Augusta, Maine. INITED STATES CLAIM AGENT.

THE CHORALIST. A Collection of Standard Choruses, Anthems, Trios, Quartets, &c., with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano-forte. Each 15 cents.
THE OPERA. A Collection of Trios, Quartets, and Choruses, from favorite Operars. Each 25 cents.
THE LYRIC DRAMA. A Collection of Choruses and Concerted Pieces from the principal Operas. Each 75 cents.
ETABAT MATER. Concerted Pieces and Choruses from Rossini's "Stabat Mater."
A list of the pieces contained in each of the above collections will be gent on application to the publishers. Copies of the works mailed post paid on receipt of the price. A reduction of price will be made on quantities. GEORGE F. NORTH. No. 4. North's Block, Augusta, Procures Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions and Prize Money for Soldiers and Scamen, or their widows, children or heirs; also Invalid Pensions. All other claims against the United States and State promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:—Hon. W. T. Johnson, Mayor of Augusta, Hon. Joseph Eston, Winslow, Benjamin Davis, Esq., Augusta.

> WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION FOR NEW ENGLAND. INCORPORATED 1863.

This Association continues to adjust and cofficet War Claims of all kinds on the lowest terms. Advice given gratis.

Application in person or by letter should be made to the Secretary,

No. 11 Railroad Exchange, Court Square, Boston, Mass Boston, Sept 10, 1863.

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The County of Kennebec.

The Underson Guardian of Climena Jones and Viana Jones, minor heirs of Mary Jones, late of Brighton, Somerset County, deceased, respectfully represents that said minors are selzed and possessed of the following described real estate, vis:—All the interest of said wards in one hundred acres in lot No. 5, in the 6th range of lots in said Brighton. That an advantageous offer of fifty dollars has been made for the same, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of said to be placed at interest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer, or to sell the same for not less than that sum.

LUTHER JONES. To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Liucoln.

Arityra Folsoms, widow of Orrin Folsome, late of Jefferson, in said County, decased, respectfully represents that the decased died seized and possessed of Real Estate, in which she is lawfully entitled to Dower; that no part thereof has been assigned to her by the Heirs or tenants, or by process of law, and that she is desirous to possess and occupy the same in severalty, She therefore prays your Honor that her Dower in said Estate may be assigned and set out to her, and that Commissioners may be appointed for that purpose, pursuant to law.

Dated this Second day of February, A. D., 1864.

ARLITTA FOLSOME. KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate at Augusta, on the KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, Orderen, that notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest J. Burton, Register.

Copy of petition and order thereon.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ARLITTA FOLSOME.

LINCOLN, ss. At a Probate Court held at Wiscasset, within and for the County of Lincoln, on the second day of February, A. D., 1864.

On the foregoing Petition, Ondersed, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said Estate, that they may appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Wiscasset, within and for said County, on the first day of March, next, by causing a copy of said Petition with this Order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, three weeks successively, previous to said Court.

Attrest: J. J. RENNEDY, Register.

A true copy. Attrest: J. J. KENNEDY, Register. ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1864. A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Accustring P. Smilky, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERS, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

To the Honorable Hiram Chapman, Esq.,
Judge of Probate, within and for the
County of Lincoln.
S. W. JACKSON, Administrator of the Estate of Orrin Folsome,
late of Jefferson, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, That the Personal Estate of the said deceased is not sufficient by the sum of Six hundred Dollars to answer his just debts and charges of Administration: he therefore prays that he may be empowered and licensed to sell and convey so much of the Real Estate of the said deceased as may be sufficient to raise the sum with incidental charges.

S. W. JACKSON. THE COPY. Attest: 3. BORTON, Register 10*

ENNEBEC COUNTY....in Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1864.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Breprice Bando, late of Albion, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of Murch next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, an-

Real Estate of the said deceased as may be sufficient to raise the sum with incidental charges.

8. W. JACKSON.

LINCOLN, as. At a Probate Court held at Wiscasset, within and for the County of Lincoln, on the second day of February, A. D., 1864.

On the foregoing Petition, Oadered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said Estate, that they may appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Wiscasset, within and for said County, on the first day of March, next, by causing a copy of said Petition, with this Order, to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, Kennebec County, three weeks successively, previous to said Court.

HIR AM CHAPMAN, Judge of Probate.

ATTEST: J. J. KENNEDY, Register.

A true copy. ATTEST: J. J. KENNEDY, Register

MONMOUTH ACADEMY. The SPRING TERM of this Institution will commen Monday, February 29, 1864, and continue cleven weeks, GEO. W. FROST, PRINCIPAL. MRS. JENNIE G. FROST, ASSISTANT. MRS NELLIE A. BROWN, TEACHER OF MUSIC. TUITION:

PRIMARY ENGLISH, Higher English, Classics and Modern Languages, Incidental expenses not exceeding 25 cts. No tuition charged or less than half a term. No deduction for absence the last week.

Board from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per week. Rooms convenient for self-boarding can be obtained in the vicinity at reasonable rates.

3w9

CHARLES F. FOX, Sec.

cassed:
ORDERID, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Fafner, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge. AT NORTH BRIDGTON, MAINE. The SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, Feb. 23d, 1864,

And continue 11 weeks.

C. E. HILTON, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

M. D. CHAPLIN, A. B., ASSITANT.
MRS. ELIZABETH HILTON, TRACHER OF MISSIC.
MISS L. K. GIBBS, TRACHER OF PRAVING AND PAINTING.
TP Board near the Academy at reasonable rates. Students can reduce their expenses by boarding themselves.
TP Special attention given to those preparing for College.
TP Text Books supplied by the Principal at Portland prices.
THOMAS H. MEAD, Sec'y. ENNEBEC COUNTY....in Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1864.

JOHN A. PETFINGILL, Administrator on the est 'ze of John Frost, late of Winthrop, in said County, decreased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance: THOMAS H. MEAD, Sec';

Onderson, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of Merch next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Atrue copy. Attest: J. Buaron, Register.

10*

THOMAS

TOTH Bridgton, Jan. 23d, 1364. The SPRING TERM will commence on TUESDAY, March the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Atrue copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register. 10*

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1864.

J. M. MESERVE, W. R. SMITH and J. A. HOMAN, Executors of the last will and t-tament of James 8. Manley, tate of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented their first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered B. The Spring Term will commence on TUESDAY, March 18, 1864, and continue 11 weeks.

Miss. S. E. SMITH, Assistant and Teacurer of Music.

Miss. S. E. SMITH, Assistant and Teacurer of Music.

Miss. S. E. SMITH, Assistant and Teacurer of Music.

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Miss. S. E. SMITH, Assistant and Teacurer of Music.

Miss. S. E. SMITH, Assist

WATERVILLE ACADEMY. The following notice is from the annual catalogue of Water ville College.

'This Institution, under the charge of Mr. J. W. LAMB is recommended as possessing superior advantages as a Classical School. The course of study is arranged with reference to the requirements for admission to this College."

The SPRING TELM will commence February 23d, and confinue cleven weeks.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution begins on THURSDAY,
FEBRUARY 18TH. This School offers to young ladies the healthiest location in the country, and a reputation for mental culture
second to none in New England.
For Catalogues, &c, apply to
G. W. BRIGGS, Principal. G. W. BRIGGS, Principal.

Auburndale, Mass., Jan. 20, 1864.

A THOROUGH-BRED JERSEY.

Having secured the services of the Jersey Bull

ROBIN HOOD NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of DAVID MOODY, late of MONMOUTH, For the season of 1864, he will be kept at mystable at Foxcroft Village.

This bull is from a milking family which has proved to be equal to the best of this celebrated breed in this or any other country. This rare apportunity to improve the milds cows in deprivation of the best blood for that purpose, ahould not be neglected.

ROBIN HOOD shows the following clean pedigree: Born June 18th, 1862, out of Pansy Victoria by Cream Bob, she out of Dr. Holmes' cow Pansy 3d by Butter Boy, and she out of the Samuel Henshaw's imported Jersey tow Pansy 2d, by Heashaw's imported Jersey to W Butter Cup by Young Duke, and she out of Thayer's imported cow by a bull on the island of Alderney. Young Duke by Grant's Old Duke, and he out of one of Henshaw's imported cows by one of his imported Jersey bulls.

Terms of service, by the season, one dollar.

CALVIN CHAMBERLAIN.

FOXCROST, Feb. 7, 1864 For the season of 1864, he will be kept at my stable at Foxoroft in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has under-taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to February 8, 1865, NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of OLIVE BLAISDELL, late of WATERVILLE, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Februry 8, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of JOSEPH PHILBRICK, late of ROME,

USE SHAW'S HORSE POWDERS And your morse can be extensive sale in the castern part of the Heaves.

This article has an extensive sale in the castern part of the State, where its virtues are well known, and is rapidly taking the place of all other Horse powders. Numerous testimonials can be furnished in regard to its good qualities, and the cure it has produced.

Manufactured only by

J. S. INGRAHAM, Druggist,
Bangor, Maine. Bangor, Maine.
CHARLES F. POTTER, General Agent for Augusta and vi-

PURE BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE. FORTY-ONE HEAD OF PURE BLOOD SHORT HORNS, DURHAM BULIS, COWS AND HEIFERS. SHEEP.

SOUTH DOWNS, COTSWOLD AND LEICESTER BUCK

LAMBS.
ELIJAH WADSWORTH.
Livermore Falls. May 21, 1863. PURE BLOOD DEVONS FOR SALE BY

JOHN F. ANDERSON, MAPLEWOOD FARM,

1850 barrels Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime.
100 barrels Lloyd's do do
950 barrels Lodi Poudrette.
150 barrels Littlefield's Pondrette.
For sale at manufacturer's prices by
KENDALL & WHITNEY.
3m9

A large stock and extensive variety of Grass Seeds, Field eeds, &c. Also Fertilizers of all kinds, for sale low by JOHN McABTHUB, No. 1 Market Square. Augusta, Feb. 11, 1864. MPORTANT DISCOVERY: SOMETHING
USEFUL:1

Everybody needs them. Everybody will buy them. Agenta
wanted everywhere. Superior wages guaranteed. For full particulars and a specimen (that retuits for \$1.00) enclose ten cents
and address

O. MAKTEN & OO.,
Box 1673, Philadelphia, Pa. Cod and Pollock Fish, Halibut, Halibut's Firs, Mackerel te., for sale by Augusta, Feb. 11, 1864. JOHN McAETHUE. 10tt

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS FOR 1664.
Gardeners, Market Gardeners and others, purchasing Seeds in small or large quantities, by sending a list of what they require, and the quantity, will receive the same by return of mail, with the lowest possiole prices annexed, for cash.

B. M. WATSON,

B. M. WATSON,

4w7 Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Witness: R. M. MANSUR,
Mt. Vernon, Feb. 1st, 1864.

DENNY TOK TOK

The best Quality and in any Quantity at \$7.50 per thousand.
For sale by JOHN GAULT, No. 1, Park Place,
New York.
All orders by Mail or Express promptly forwarded.

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK
STEAMERS.
Semi-Weekly Line. PORTLAND AND NEW YORK
STEAMERS.
Bemi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid and fast Steamships "CHESAPEAKE," Capt.
WILLEST and "PARKERSBURG," Capt. HOYMAN, will until
further notice, run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and
SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and leave Piev 9 Morth River,
New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passen
gers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route
for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$1 including Fare and State-rooms.
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Mentreal, Quebee,
Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as
early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.
For freight or passage, apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B. CHOMWELL & CO., No. 86 West street, New York.
Dec. 15, 1842.

PORTLAND & KENNEBEO RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING NOVEMBER 9th, 1863.

Passenger Trains leave as follows: LEAVE SKOWHEGAN for Augusta, Bath, Portland, Beste nd Lowell, at \$.35 A. M.
LEAVE AUGUSTA for Bath, Portland, Boston and Lowell, 10 45 A. M.
LEAVE PORTLAND for Bath, Augusta and Skowhegan, at P. M.
Freight Trains leave Portland and Skowhegan, daily.
B. H. CUSHMAN, Manager and Sup't.
Augusta, Nov. 6, 1863.

THIRD GREAT REDUCTION FARES TO THE WEST Commencing December 29, 1863

VIA THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, accting at Detroit with all the principal Rail Roads SOUTH Fare \$6.85 less

SOUTH AND WEST, or via Buffalo and Lake Huron, from Buffalo.

TP Passengers, before purchasing Tickets to the West, shouls all on the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, and save tim and money. For further information apply to
WM. FLOWERS, Eastern Agent, Bangoi
E. P. BEACH, New York, General Agent.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVEL ALL RAIL ROUTE.

For Tickets and other information, apply to J. W. (LAPP, Agent, Augusta, And at all the Ticket Offices on the line of the K. & P. B. R. Augusta, Oct. 12, 1863. VEW STOCK AND NEW STORE.

One Door South of Kennebec Bridge, AUGUSTA, MAINE. Where he will keep a choice selection of

WING'S VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS

sell.

Dr. Anderson & Son of Bath, know the medical properties of these Pills and commend them in all cases of Billous Derangements, Sick-headache, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, &c.
Charles W. Brown, an Apothecary in Damariscotta, says, your Pills sell remarkably fast. 'Tis said here that they effect remarkable cures, doing all that they are represented to do in the book of directions which accompanies them gratis.

Mr. Samuri Lang, Proprietor of the Kennebec House, Gardiner, says;—"Dr. Wing, your Pills have cured me of Dyspepsia and Jaundice."

The Book "Medical Treatment" should be in every Family. It is gratis with the Pills.

t is gratis with the Pills.

For sale by E. FULLER, DORR & CRAIG, Augusta. 3m9

Geo C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, General Agents.
Sold in Augusta by F. W. KINSMAN, EBEN FULLER and
C. F. POTTER, DORR & CRAIG, and Druggists generally.
3m8*

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,

Patented October 21, 1862.

THE CABINET ORGANS are pronounced by Artists "the best of their kind in the world;" and "very admirable for both private and public use." [See written testimony from more than one hundred of the most eminent organists of the leading cities.] Mason & Hamlen's instruments have received the only Gold Medical of this country,—also exiswas Silves Mindals, and fourteen Diplomas, in all twenty-six First Premiums—over all competitors.

Price of Cabinet Organs, [manufactured solely by Mason & Hamlin], \$70 to \$500. Melodoons, \$60 to \$170.

N. B.—instructors for the Cabinet Organs,—also arrangements of music for the same, are published by M. & H. Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail.

Address "Mason & Hamlen, Boston," or "Mason Brothers, New York."

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.

THE Farm now occupied by the subcriber, containing 20 acres, more or less, tying on the Hospital and in full view of same, within five minutes' walk of State House, is now offered for sale. Said farm is under a high state of cultivation, having cut the past year over 30 tons hay. The buildings are good and convenient—good house and wood shed, new stable, 30 by 40, good barn, with slaughter house attached, which furnishes an abundant supply of dressing. With a small expense, said farm could be made one of the handsomest places on Kennebec Silver. Nevertheless I am going to sell. Possession given immediately, if desired. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber en the premises.

A. G. LONGFELLOW.

Augusta, June 8, 1863.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm in West New Vineyard, commonly called "East Strong," Franklin Co., near the Post Office, Church and School-house; five miles from depot in Farmington. It contains 135 acres—40 mowing and tilinge, cuts 40 tons hay, 45 pasture, 50 wood, a good orchard of 200 trees; also a sugar orchard of several hundred trees. A one story house with addition, containing a well of excellent water, and a wood-shed. Two good barns one of which has a well of never-failing water, and one other building for apple drying, &c. For further particulars enquire of Rav. E. H. W. Shith, Augusta, Rav. D. B. RANDALL, Lewiston, Das. BLAKS and RRV. WILLIAM WYMAN, Farmington, or the subscriber on the premises.

East Strong, Jan. 22, 1864.

3m7

East Strong, Jan. 22, 1864. FARM AND HAY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at a good bargain the GREELY FARM, and with it 15 tons of Hay, if desired.

Said farm is situated within one half mile of the Town House in a good neighborhood, with good facilities for schooling, and contains eighty-three acres of land, with an abundance of wood and tillage land. The buildings are well finished, convenient, and in good repair.

The farm cuts from 20 to 25 tons of hay, has two wells of water and an orchard of good fruit.

One half of the consideration can remain on mortgage.

Inquire of the subscriber or E. Kempton, Ja., Esq., at Mount Vernon village.

Mt. Vernon, Jan. 28, 1864.

BLACKSMITHS' COAL. The subscriber has on hand and for sale at his shop, East side the River, 500 BUSHELS BLACKSMITHS' OOAL.

J. W. DANA.

To do House Work in a small family. Inquire at this office Augusta, Feb. 8, 1984.

by any other Route to Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukie, S Louis, St. Paul, Cincinnati, and all points

J. W. Clapp, Agent, Augusta-

The Subscriber, late senior partner of the firm of WILLS to MBARD, after an absence of five years from the city, hare turned and leased the recently finished store in the WILLIAMS' BLOCK ON WATER STREET

FAMILY GROCERIES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE. The stock was bought for cash, and selected from some of the est Houses in Boston and New York. The goods are fresh and

The stock was bought for cash, and selected from some of the best Houses in Boston and New York. The goods are fresh and of the latest importation.

All goods sold by him warranted to be what they are represented or the money refunded.

All goods sold by him warranted to be what they are represented or the money refunded.

All Orders Promptly Attended to.

Among the stock may be found TEA of the choicest kind, both Black and Green; Old Java and Cape COFFEE roasted and in the berry; SUGARS, Brown Havana and Porto Rico, Crushed Coffice Sugr rs from East Boston Sugar Refinery; MOLASSES and SYRUPS of a Superior Quality; Anderson's Fine Cut Smoking and Navy Natural Leaf and other TOBACCOS; PICKLES in Jars from William K. Lewis, Boston; Walnut a: d Tomato Ketchup, Worcestershire Sauce, Fine Capers, Preserved Peaches, Green Corn and Beans in Cans; Sardines in half and Quarter Boxes; Spanish and French Olives; Tamoninds in Jars; Cassia, Pimento Nutmers, Mace, Ginger and Pepper, Pare Cream Tarter and Supe. Carbonate of Soda, Babbett's Salezatus, New York Family Soaps, Castile and Detersive Soap from Philadelphia, Cocoa and Chocolate, Corn Starch, Lucca or Olive Oil, Superior Mustard from Lewis, Almonds, Filberts, Castana and Pea Nuts, Raisins in Casks and Boxes Halves and Quarters.

3000 jbs. New York Cheese, all of one Dalry and of the best quality; Brooms, Palis, Tube. Wash-boards and Clothes-pins, together with a good assortment of Demijohns, Stone Juga and Iron-bound Kega, Wine Bottles and Pint Flasks by the gross or done: i Pure Cid. "Vinegar five years old, together with a large variety of other goods too numerous to mention at this time.

The subscriber has adopted the

Augusta, Jan. 1, 1864.

Are the surest cure for DYSPERSIA, JAUNDICE, General Failure of Health, and diseases arising from a deranged Liver and Biliary organs. DON'T CAVIL BUT TRY THEM. Those who buy once buy again.

C. P. Branch, Apothecary in Gardiner, rays he sells more of them than any other kind, the most of his customers buying a dollar's worth at a time. Mr. J. A. JACKSON, another Apothecary of the same place, says he never saw a medicine sell like them.

Is the first and only remedy ever offered to the public for the ejectual removal of the Ascarldes or Pin Worms from the human system. It offers relief in 24 hours, and a care is warranted when taken according to directions, which accompany each Pew medical compounds have gained so high a reputation in this section as Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup. We are assured it never fails to eradicate from the system those distressing pests. Children who could find no relief have been restored to health by the use of this Syrup.—Pertland Courier.

Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup has already become one of our standard medecines, and is being rapidly accepted by the Medical Faculty who have tested its merits.—Boston Journal.

Will stand the coming Spring and Summer as formerly at the farm of THOS. S. LANG, North Vassalboro'.

TERMS:—Fifty dollars for Beason Service. NG WARBANT. Season to commence May 1st ending Sept. 1st.

THOS. B. LANG.

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

TONIC.

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY:

for them!

AND WILL PAY \$1000

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Chronic'or Nervous Debility, Diseases of Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

IS THE BEST TONIC

IN THE WORLD.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons formerly Pastor of the Columbus
(N. J.) and Milestown (P. A.) Baptist Churches Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of an Button:

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of an Button:

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J. M. LYONS.

tows, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me so much good as Hoofland's Bitters I am very much impr ved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) \$1.00 per Bottle—half dos. \$6.00 Small Size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz. \$4.00 BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia. JONES & EVANS.

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER

These Bitters have performed more Cures!

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive

onstipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acid
ity of the Stomach, Nausca. Heartburn, Disgust for
Food, Fulness or weight in the Stomach, Sour
Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at
the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head,
Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering
at the Heart, Choking or Sufficating Sensation when
in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots
or Webs before the Sight, Fever
and Dull Pain in the Head,
Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness
of the Skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back,
Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Longinings of Evil, and great
Depression of Epirits.

REMEMBER,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY.

Dr. Jackson: — Dear Sir: — Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently I am prepared to say that it has been of great service I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I

PRICES.

HAS BEEN USED FOR MEARLY

WILD CHERRY.

HALF A CENTURY. WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS IN CURING

WISTAR'S BALSAM

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Theoping Cough, Group, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of

THROAT LUNGS AND CHE T.

INCLUDING EVEN

CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a scason, from some one, however slightly developed, of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most to be dreadled disease in the whole catalogue. The power of the "medicinal gum" of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired.

In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commingled with other ingredients of like value. thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe, to heal, to retive, and to cure disease, exists in no other medicine yet discovered.

From Hon. Rufus K. Goodenow of Maine. "Among great varieties of medicines which I have used, I ave found none equal to "Wistar's." Its curative properties, a cases of cough, I regard as invaluable."

From George V. Edes, Esq., Publisher of the "Observer," Dover, Maine. "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry I have made use of myself, and in my family, and can safely recommend it to the public as being an article well worth using. It is no humbug: We have tried it thoroughly and can testify to its good.

From Alex. Hatch, M. D., of China, Maine. "This may certify that I once had a violent cough while trav-eling on the Ohio river. The Clerk of the boar ave me a num-ber of doses of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me quick relief."

From R. Fellows, M. D., of Hill, N. H.

"I have made use of this preparation for several years, and it has proved to be very reliable and efficacious in the treatment of severe and long standing coughs. I know of one patient, now in counfortable health, who has taken this remedy, and who, but for its use, I consider would not now be living." From E. T. Quimby, M. A., Principal of the "New Ipswich (N. H.) Appleton Academy."

"This certifies that for more than fifteen years I have frequently used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for Coughs, Cold and Sore Throat, to which I, in common with the rest of mankind, am subject, and it gives me pleasure to say that I consider it the very best remedy for such cases with which I am acquainted." From John George W. Millett, Esq., Editor of the "Norway

Advertiser."

"Several years since I first became acquainted with Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at a time of a distressing cough and cold, which took such firm hold of my lungs as to render me unfit for business, and its operation produced a speedy and permanent cure, after trying various remedies to no avail. In our town this remedy is a great favorite with many, and if all who suffer will but give it a fair trial, I think they will find it to be of more service in pulmonary affections, than any other remedy of this class before the public."

From Mr. D. H. Teague of Turner Village From Mr. D. H. Teague of Turner Village.

"I do not hesitate to recommend Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild
Cherry for coughs and pulmosary affections, having used it in
my family for many years with great satisfaction; indeed, it
has done more good than all the other remedies I have tried,
and their name is legion. If all the patent medicines in the
market possessed but a portion of the merit of this excellent
Balsam, there would be no occasion to condemn them as humhurs.

bugs.

This medicine is also used by many of my friends and acquaintances in this town, and they have found it invaluable; and I hope that others who suffer, may give it a trial. From J. C Bean, Esq., of Warren, N. H.

From J. C. Bean, Esq., of Warren, N. H.

"It gives me pleasure to testify to the virtues of that Great
Remedy for the Lungs—Dr. Wistr's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
I have often been restored to health from distressing Cough and
pain in my side and other alarming Consumptive Symptoms, to
which I am predisposed, by this remedy, and have tried other
medicines in vain. In short, I believe this Balsam to be all that
it is recommended to be, namely, the most perfect and efficacious
Lung medicine in the world. My own experience of its merita,
together with my observations of its operation, in other cases of
Pulmonary disease in this vicinity, is proof positive of the accuracy of my statement."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO. Boston, and for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicines. eop6m2 MISS D. E. PRAY,

Medical Phrenologist and Clairvoyant, Continues her practice of describing diseases and prescribing for the sick, at her residence, № 19 NEW 4 LL Street.

She also keeps a supply of Vegetable Medicines to sult the various diseaser, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Fevers and Consumption.

TESTIMONIALS.

TESTIMONIALD.

This may certify that Miss Dorcas E. Pray, Clairvoyant Physician, has been my principal physician for the past four years, and I do not hesitate to say that her treatment of my children, who were sorely afflicted with a humor; and also her prescriptions and a tendance on my wife when in a critical situation, have met with our entire approbation, and I most cheerfully recommend her to the public as a safe and consistent physician.

JACOB H. ARNOLD. Augusta, Dec. 1863.

To whom it may concern :- Having emp a Physician in our family with excellent suc

This will certify that two years ago, being sick with a Scrofula Sore and Congestive tever, and not being expected to live, for a number of weeks, I was entirely cured by Miss Pray's treatment as a Physician, both physically and mentally, and therefore feel happy to recommend her to the public as a skillful physician.

Mass. ASILIA CHANDLER. Augusta, Dec. 1863. I wish to recommend Miss Pray in reference to my san's case, who was sick two years ago this winter with Diptheria. He was I wish to recommend Miss Fray in reference to my san's case, who was sick two years ago this winter with Diptheria. He was given up by two Physicians, as past cure. I then called on Miss Fray, stating the case to her, and she went in to see him and commenced to doctor him, and succeeded to our great astonishment, in curing him.

Ms. & Mss. D. ROCKWOOD.

Augusta, Dec. 1863.

I have known Hoodand's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recombened to pleased with their effects that I was induced to recombened to pleased with their effects that I was induced to recombened to the publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be austained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoodand's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rund rink" Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. I the decided to take the home, and, as kins providence willed it, a friend living in Sidney, recommended me to call on Miss D. E. Pray, Clairvoyant Physician, who prescribed for her. I will now say that her prescription entirely curred my daughter in less than two mouths, and she has remained in perfect health in the preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoodand's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, of three bottles of these bitters at though admitted the support of the presence of the presence of the bottles of these bitters at the more readily in regard to Hoodand's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudiced spainst them for many years, under the impressio

PALMER'S ARTIFICIAL LEG. Office, 19 Green Street, BOSTON, MASS.

bit of the system it is the safest and most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully,

J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Ninth Street.

No. 726 N. Ninth Street.

No. 726 N. Without came or crutch. Many army officers and soldiors, whose legs were amputated but a rew norms from the body, have had legs applied, and returned into active service. The PALMER LEG is regarded as the only reliable limb now manufactured. Descriptive pamphiets, giving full information, sent free to all who apply.

The Rev. I. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus

PALMER & CO., 19 Green street, Boston.

casure thus, of the Gerone of the Gerdistributed in the first west "informs and the public generally, that he has resumed the

J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Houfland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so and have experienced great and unexpected relief; by health has been materially benefitted. I condidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,

T. WINTER,

Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. 3. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutstown, Berks County, Pa.

Winthrop Village,
where he keeps constantly on hand a prime assortment of drugs and medicines of the freshest and best quality.

He will supply Physicians at reasonable prices, and will compound and put up prescriptions in the nicest and most careful manner, by night or by day. He will also keep on hand a supplied with all kinds of excellent groceries for family use, and also choice fruits of excellent groceries for family use, and also choice fruits of excellent groceries for family use, and also choice fruits of excellent groceries for family use, and she offers on the most liberal terms for cash.

He hops by prompt and unremitting attention to the able to find the very best articles in his line, to give them perfect satisfaction in every department of his business and to receive a liberal share of patronage. Call and the calls of his business and to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Oligh H. STANLEY.

Winthrop, Sept. 1869.

UNITED STATES AGENT For the payment of GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE.

THE MAINE FARMER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING RY HOMAN & RADGER.

TERMS-\$2.00 per annum in advance.

Subscribers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 25 cents additional, to defray the postage to the lines.

Tenus or Advantains.—For one square of 15 lines, \$1.50 for three insertions and three ceuts per line for each subsequent insertion; Special Notices eight cents per line for the first insertion, and six cents per line for continuance; Notices inserted in reading matter twelve cents per line. reading matter twelve cents per line.

17 All letters on business connected with the Office, should be addressed to the Publishers, Homas & Badors, Augusta, Me.

VOL.

EZEKIE GEO. E. Our Home, Our

A Move in We are glad the the Agricultural made a movemen ly and energetic doubtedly result

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There are two kind needed may the inviting, throu farmers during please. There them at present. certain condition public charity, could come North summer to go So winters they could mer following. not without prece

Norway, Sweden, grants to turn the on our wild lands. which would so i to that amount, the Legislature wi and making efficie thing to pass.

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sary points, and th

fed with food r all that is not rec We take the fol Genesee Farmer

"An English ence making butte in regard to her n Where only a few it in a tin imp

We had writte

Poetry.

MY BROTHER AND I. BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE. From the door where I stand I can see his fair land Bloping up to a broad sunny height, The meadows new-shorn, and the green wavy corn, The buckwheat all blossoming white; There a gay garden blooms, there are cedars like plumes, And a rill from the mountain leaps in a fountain, And shakes its glad looks in the light. He dwells in the hall where the long shadows fall

But now nevermore upon river or shore He runs or he rows by my side; For I am still poor, like our father before, And he, full of riches and pride, In the very fine carriage he gained by his marriage

In the very fine carriage he gained by his marriage

For an old-fashioned brother to ride. His wife, with her gold, gives him friends, I am told,

Ah, brother of mine, while you sport, while you dine,

And you were once haunted by duns.

I envy you not your more fortunate lot:
ve a wife all my own in my own little cot,
ad with happiness, which is the only true riches,
The cup of our love overruns.

Keep your pride and your cheer, for we need them not here, And for me far too dear they would prove; For gold is but glass, and possessions are d And gain is all loss, without love. You severing tide is not fordless or wide,—

Still my brother thou art, though our lives lie apart.
Path from path, heart from heart, more and more.
O, I have not forgot.—O, remember you not Path from path, heart from heart, more and more.

O, I have not forgot.—O, remember you not
Our room in the cot by the shore?

And a night soon will come, when the murmur and hum
Of our days shall be dumb evermore,
And again we shall lie, side by side, you and I,
Beneath the green cover you helped to lay over
Our honest old father of yore.

WOOED AND MARRIED. "Mrs. Crofton! Mrs. Crofton!" How odd appears to me to be called Crofton, and Mrs., too! I can hardly believe that I am married, although I am writing in this splendid library, and my husband has just left his morning kiss on my

but for my visit to Mrs. Renton. valuable when the house was full, because I did a thousand things for her convenience and the pleasure of her guests, which a servant couldn't do and no other visitor would do; and that she should like to keep me not only two weeks but

to escape their little malice.

toward that absurd child !" said Amelia.

came next.

My sisters had each a regular outfit for the occasion, but mamma said I needed nothing. I suppose she was right, for I had a sprigged musfor the warm days, made out of a dress which Josephine had worn the year before, and for cold weather I had a green silk, made out of one of Georgiana's. They were pieced a trifle, to be sure,

person who had occupied the chamber since Agnes haps a little frightened, when I first went into it, I think its tranquil atmosphere and the memories

of generosity and self-denial which thronged about the beautiful picture helped me to bear patiently anything of Agnes. Instead of alluding to she told me that some of her guests were selfish of attention; that others were feeble and had a

claim upon her, while she desired to keep a little time for Mr. Renton, and to look a little after the twins, Maggie and Annie. "One day," she continued, "One day, my dear, you will know what all these perplexities mean."

I laughed and answered that I should never have a house of my own, for I was so small, and dark, and awkward, that mamma despaired of see-ing me married, and I was quite content to remain

papa's darling, for that was the title he always

wishing I could know the very words papa used when he spoke of me to her; for, although I knew he loved me very much, he never told me so except by the tones of his voice and the glances of The principal topic of conversation among a arrival of Mr. Gilbert Crofton, a brother of our

hostess. Miss Amelia Monkton and her brother in the country. They spoke of him as remarkably handsome, of good family, traveled, accomplished, and very wealthy. He inherited Aspenholt, the old family mansion, they said, with a magnificent lawn and garden, a fine library, and endless quantities of silver and linen. I heard his name so often that I grew curious, and when a week passed by without bringing him, I said that I hoped we should have a peep at him before we left. I was sorry a minute after, for Josephene laughed sneer-ingly, and Georgiana replied that perhaps I ex-

have my share in the festivities of the house. After a deal of talking, mamma consented to leave me on condition that I would spend three hours in the library every day over my Italian and German.

Mr. Crofton left the same morning that my friends did, and I didn't expect too see him again;

Splendid bridal outfit.

I can with difficulty persuade myself that that was six months ago, or that I am really writing in this noble library, with my husband'. Airiss parently about eighteen years old, without bonnet or shoes, her dress bespotted with mud, and her long dark hair streaming in the wind, as she library through the ranks of the soldiers, and swept out upon the hollow square, in the distinction of the prisoner. It was an Irish girl. apparently about eighteen years old, without bonnet or shoes, her dress bespotted with mud, and her long dark hair streaming in the wind, as she library through the ranks of the soldiers, and swept out upon the hollow square, in the dispersion of the prisoner. It was an Irish girl. apparently about eighteen years old, without bonnet or shoes, her dress bespotted with mud, and her long dark hair streaming in the wind, as she library to upon the hollow square, in the dispersion of the prisoner. It was an Irish girl. apparently about eighteen years old, without bonnet or shoes, her dress bespotted with mud, and her long dark hair streaming in the wind, as she library through the ranks of the soldiers, and swept out upon the hollow square, in the dispersion of the prisoner. It was an Irish girl. apparently about eighteen years old, without bonnet or shoes, her dress bespotted with mud, and her long dark hair streaming in the wind, as she burst through the ranks of the soldiers, and swept out upon the hollow square, in the dispersion of the prisoner. It was an Irish girl. apparently about eighteen years old, without bonnet or shoes, her dress bespotted with mud, and her long dark hair streaming in the wind, as she burst through the ranks of the soldiers, and swept out upon the hollow sq

mor did I feel any regret; for, whenever he noticed me at all, it was in such a teasing way that I had hard work to appear indifferent. When I was fresh and in good spirits I ached to say something sharp and unmaidenly, and when I was tired out the tears would scarcely be kept back. I think I really enjoyed his absence, when, behold, late in the evening, he reappeared, accompanied by a younger sister, whom he called Angelica, and who was both pretty and goodnatured; and bringing a man-servant, three suddle horses, and two dogs. Oddly enough, everything was changed for me from that moment. Angelica (she insisted upon my calling her by her first name) took turns with me in playing the piano, and while she was at the instrument I danced with her brother. She siso occasionally took my seat at the whist table, allowed herself to be beaten at chess by Mr. Blakeman, and aided me in the nursery games. Oue of the noticed me at all, it was in such a teasing way that I had hard work to appear indifferent. When I was seed under my observation, my recollection enables me to give you an account of one of the most mysterious and strange adventures which I have ever heard of.

During the month of August, in 1861, while our Iowa regiment was stationed at Rolla, in Missouri, our company was detached from the regiment, and sent to guard the railroad bridge at the Mozeille mills, which it was rumored the guerillas of that neighborhood were preparing to destroy.

We had been upon the ground but a few days when there appeared in camp early one morning a very old, decrepid mule, which made direct for the door of a stable that adjoined the Captain's quarters, from which it appeared he had recently and a carried away as a

lowed herself to be beaten at chess by Mr. Date man, and aided me in the nursery games. One of the new saddle-horses was kept for my sole use, been stolen by a guerilla and carried away as a of the new saddle-horses was kept for my sole use, and the two splendid dogs were never so happy as when troting by my side about the grounds, or curled up at my feet while I studied my dictionaries and grammars. Mr. Croften was as teasing as ever when there were listeners about, but he defended me adroitly against Amelia Monkton and the Allans, who seemed to grudge me green a the following singular announcement:—'The and the Allans, who seemed to grudge me even a look at his face, and he seldom failed to share the library with me for at least a part of my three hours' confinement. Sometimes he wrote letters, but more frequently he read with me Italian and Corner west instructive me respective the fives letters will attack the bridge to-night," and immediate-German poets, instructing me respecting the force and point of the diction, quoting kindred passages formed them of the imminence of an attack, which from other writers, and explaining such imagery and allusions as I didn't fully understand. At such moments there was in his manner a mingled were doubled, pickets thrown out, and every prodeference and tenderness which wholly won my caution taken to guard against surprise. At the confidence, and I sometimes looked up suddenly close of the day a drizzling rain set in, which con-

from my book, half doubting if he were indeed tinued until the next morning, causing the night the same person who shot so many sparkling arrows at me in the presence of the other guests.

Three picket station Three picket stations had been thrown out in-My wardrobe began to look scanty, but although to the country about half a mile from the oppo-Amelia Monkton and the three Allans sneered at site end of the bridge, where the main guard was Amelia Monkton and the three Allans sneered at my one evening dress, I should never have thought of asking mamma for anything. Mrs. Renton must have hinted to her the propriety of sending me some more garments, for soon after she added a postscript to one of my letters, I received a handsome silk, cherry and black, beautifully trimmed with lace: a maroon-colored merino. trimmed with lace; a maroon-colored merino, approaching us, apparently with great caution, with nice velvet ribbons, and a stout walking through a dense undergrowth that skirted the opdress, with extravagantly heavy boots. Amelia posite side of the road. The darkness of the and her companions sneered again at my prepara-tions for a winter campaign, but Mr. Crofton, who dropped into Mrs. Renton's private sitting-we could distinctly hear one of them observe in who dropped into Mrs. Renton's private sittingroom while she was looking at the articles, exclaimed, upon seeing the boots, that they were
just the things I needed and that he would ask
me to try them in an excursion to the Crags, a
high bluff which commanded a lovely landscape.
Accordingly, the next morning, he made up a
party for walking, but he led us—purposely I
have since ascertained—through such tiresome
paths, and over such wearisome hills, that everybody was full of complaints except Angelica and oody was full of complaints except Angelica and of whom was a Union soldier in one of the Mis-

body was full of complaints except Algelias and I, and after that he politely set the rest aside. I enjoyed these walks perfectly, because Mr. Crofton was at once so gentle and so entertaining. It was delightful to listen to fine poetry and spicy anecdotes amid the charming seenery through which we passed, and although I could add but little from my own stores to the conversation. Yet which we passed, and although I could add but little from my own stores to the conversation, yet I am sure my face must have expressed the pleasure which I received.

My sky was not always so cloudless. The idea that Mr. Crofton could regard me as anything but a mere scheol-girl had not occurred to me.

My Service told we and others that her brother that her brother is the highest and not received. but a mere scheol-girl had not occurred to me.

Mrs. Renton told me and others that her brother was pleased to find at the house a child intelligent enough for a companion yet too young for firtation and scandal, and that, were I older, he would not permit himself to offer such marked attentions. Yet Miss Monkton and her set made me so uncomfortable by a series of petty annoyances that I dreaded to enter the drawing-room, and once or twice I even dined in the nursery with the twins to escape their little malice.

of hay had been placed against the door and fired, and near the building a party of eight or nine guerillas, armed with guns, were grouped together, apparently listening to a speaker. Our party which had divided at the edge of the common with the view of surrounding the cabin, now rushed in upon them and succeeded in capturing three of their number.

We had arrived too late to render any assistance to the inmates of the cabin, which had already sunk down into a smouldering heap, be-

to escape their little malice.

I could not accomplish this do as I would. I neath which the mother and children had perwas sitting with Maggie one twilight, holding her hand while she went to sleep, when Amelia and tion of clothes line hanging from a branch of a Conrad stopped to talk in the hall. The door tree, they were conducted to camp, where the was partly open, but they did not perceive it, and captain immediately summoned a drumhead court as my name was almost the first word spoken, I martial to try them upon the charge of murder, could not refrain from quietly listening to what assuring them that if they were found guilty they would be shot at sunrise, as a warning to their "How ridiculous Gilbert Crofton's manner is guerilla comrades. One of the party, a short thick fellow, with a bushy head of red hair, and "She isn't absurd, and he isn't ridiculous," re-plied Conrad. "She is a bright little thing, by the court martial if he had anything to say, homely to be sure, but perfectly unassuming and sneeringly turned away, refusing to make any but I had a good supply of crimped fuffics to wear with them, and I thought then, and think still, that they were very pretty.

good natured almost to a fault; and he, I imagine, answer. The second prisoner, a tall slender perturbat they were very pretty.

son, of dark complexion, with one eye concealed however extravagant they may be."

"At any rate it isn't right for him to be so exclusive in his attentions. By and by she will think he wants to marry her."

around his head, while his face was scratched and scarred with fresh wounds, apparently the result of some bacchanaian brawl with his comrades, observed: "This shooting a fellow when he's a think he wants to marry her."

"Perhaps he will want to marry her, but I lose my guess if she is'nt as much astonished as and agin the abelitioners, aint according to law." anybody when he tells her so, if ever he does.
One thing, however, is certain, Amelia, you only lower yourself by joining those ill-bred Allans in snubbing Miss Marion. I have seen Crofton's face turn absolutely white with rage when Clara dom of Missouri?" The fellow turned away face turn absolutely white with rage when Clara dom of Missouri?" The fellow turned away from this question with a dejected look, muttershafts."

The speakers passed on, leaving me grieved and angry, and crushed, beneath a vague sense of injustice which I could not entirely understand. It is the present the part of t

her room before retiring to mine.

The Monktons and Allans departed, and two other sets came and went, but my hostess still found some excellent reason why I should remain, especially after Angelica left. For two weeks we had an old gentleman who wasted someholds. especially after Angelica left. For two weeks we had an old gentleman who wanted somebody to read to him every day, so I gave him my three hours of translations, a good exercise for me and pleasant for him, since I always selected something lively if not positively comic. Next an aunt of Mrs. Renton arrived, who was nearly blind. Usually, during her visits, Mrs. Renton was her constant attendant. She walked, and drove, and sat beside her, describing everybody and everything about them, and furnished her with all those little hints and suggestions which

sorry a minute after, for Josephene laughed sneeringly, and Georgiana replied that perhaps I expected to make a conquest of him.

He did arrive the same evening, but I saw very
little of him, for in the morning there was never
any room in the carriages for me to drive or a
horse for me to ride, and if walking was proposed
the twins were sure to want me to dress their
dolls or help on with a game. Then, in the evening, I was always needed to play the piano for
the dancers, or to make a fourth at whist, or to
be beaten at chees by old Mr. Blakeman, who was
so pettish and quarrelsome over the board that
overy one but me declined his invitations.

When the fortnight was over my parents and
sisters returned home, but Mrs. Renton wouldn't
listen to their proposal to take me with them.
She said that she had not been able to do anything for my pleasure, and that I must remain
until there were fewer guest;, so that I might
have my share in the festivities of the house.
After a deal of talking, mamma consented to leave
me on condition that I would spend three hours in

straight to Mrs. Renton's sitting room, he exclaimed, "Mary, I have won her!"

I expected that Mrs. Renton would be overwhelmed with astonishment, and perhaps anger,
whelmed with first of the first time that in a
few minutes he would be no more among the livment minute after, he became calm,
when the sum interest he would be overwhelmed with astonishment, and perhaps anger,
but she embraced me quietly and warnly, and
when, I me wint to ske the captain if he would give
lititle of him, for in the morning there was here
that you would one day be Gilbert's and mine."

Mrs. Renton accompanied Gilbert and me to
my home. Papa was silently happy to see me
again, silently sad at the thought that he had
cased to be first in my heart; but I cannot deserible the remeits again, silently sad at the thought that he ha

rushed forward with a wild, heart-rending scream, HOW TO READ SHOULDER STRAPS. DYSPEPSIA, saying, "He is my brother! he is my brother!"
In a moment she had crossed the square, and

surrounded by murderers and assassins. The hand that had received pay from a soldier for a in the back with a dagger as he turned away, and our officers had determined to make an example of the first murderer that fell into our hands. The girl at length was ordered to be removed. When two soldiers advanced and un-

loosed her grasp upon her brother, her screams, her appeals to all for mercy, were terrible.

They had dragged her but a short distance from him when looking back and seeing a black handhim when looking back and seeing a black hand-kerchief already tied over his eyes, with one wild, frantic scream, she flung the soldiers from permo her, and bounding back to her brother, she tore the handkerchief from his eyes and again enfolded him in her arms. As the soldiers were again

swept the field with her eye, and then advancing can you afford to build so good a house?" he introe steps, she gave the grand hailing signal of the Master Mason. None but Masons among the Master Mason. None but Masons among the amount I have saved in not puffing \$3,000 to those soldiers observed and there were many of them in that command who now stood mute with them in that command who now stood mute with astonishment at the strange and mysterious spectacle before them. There was a captain who came forward, and in a loud voice, said, "that owing to the distress and interference of the young woman, the execution would be postponed until nine o'clock the next day." The guard was then ordered to be doubled, and a strict watch kept over the prisoner during the night.

having come from Ireland for the purpose of purchasing a farm, intending, when they had done so, to send for their mother and younger wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in brother. The boy did not know that his sister which a lobster casts his shell when he has out-

Miscellaneous.

HAMAS.

The sponge business is largely pursued at the Bahama Islands. The exports of this article amount annually to about \$200,000. It is almost entirely the growth of the last twenty years. During that period, the article has almost quadrupled in value, and has been applied to a great.

The lawyer would be better off, his conscience far less pliant, who owned a little farm in fee, and made that farm his client.

We have some doctors in our midst, whose talents they should use, by practicing the healing art—heeling boots and shoes.

The minister, whose sage advices the should use the healing art—heeling boots and shoes. GATHERING SPONGES AT THE BA-HAMAS. The sponge is compressed in powerful presses and sacked like cotton. It is assorted and

the lowest order of animal nature. Indeed, organization can hardly be detected in the animal. the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

II. K BAKER, Judge. Then first taken from the water the sponge is it will almost cause the flesh it touches to blister. GIVE HIM A TRADE.

I half resolved not to go down to dinner, and countenance, it was easy to discern that he was then I remembered that Angelica was gone, and of Irish descent. He was well dressed, and apno one would be willing to play for the dancing, or to bear poor Mr. Blakeman's pettisl.ness; so instead of indulging myself in an unbappy evening alone, I made my prettiest toilette, did my duty thoroughly and cheerfully, and was rewarded by a precious half hour with Mrs. Renton in the men who had burned the house had been serviced by a precious half bour each power of the men who had burned the house had been serviced by the men who had burned the house had burned

with all those little hints and suggestions which in conversation are telegraphed by the eyes. But I took her place, a great relief to her and no hardship to me, especially as Mr. Crofton sometimes assisted me for an hour, thus giving me time to run about the garden and fulfil my promise to mamma.

The prisoners were then ordered to the guard house—a log dwelling—and placed in the cellar beneath the building. The remainder of the night was devoted to the making of coffins and the digging of a grave of sufficient dimensions to hold them side by side. When the morning returned the rain ceased—the clouds had rassed mise to mamma.

I had been at Firgrove three months when away, and soon the sun rose with a warm and turned the rain ceased—the clouds had passed away, and soon the sun rose with a warm and papa wrote me that he could no longer spare his genial glow. All nature seemed refreshed with darling. Mr. Crofton brought the letter to me in the library, and stood waiting for me to read it, after which he wished me to join Mrs. Renton leaves drooped under the sparkling rain drops it, after which he wished me to join Mrs. Renton and himself in a walk to the Crags.

"What does papa write?" he asked, as I began wild and loud their morning matins. All felt that it was a day to live, and not to die in. The

to refold the sheet.

"He writes that I must go home directly, for he cannot spare his darling any longer."

Then Mr, Crofton said gravely and tenderly, "Neither can I spare my darling."

Notwithstanding he was so serious, I thought he was making sport of me. My cheeks crimsoned and my eye flashed, and I said, "When you have teased me heretofore, Mr. Crofton, it has been on indifferent subjects. To make sport of me now amounts to an insult.

"I am not making sport of you Marion," he answered very gently, "I have loved you, God of. Accordingly about 8 o'clock he was brought. answered very gently. "I have loved you, God of. Accordingly about 8 o'clock he was brought alone knows how much, ever since the first week out to be conducted the place of execution. Upon of our acquaintance, when you moved so quietly about, sending peace and sunshine through the discordant elements of my sister's house. I ought to have spent this autumn at Aspenholt, but I not guilty. Do not let them kill me—don't. could not leave you. I cannot part with you now, Marion. Let me try to make you love me."

He took my hand as he spoke and looked full into my eyes. I think he saw there an answering fervor, for at that moment I became conscious of my own affection for him—an affection which he was now led by the arms towards the place of execution, still callhad been strengthening hour by hour for many ing upon the captain to save him. When he disdays. He must have seen it, I am sure, for he snatched me up in his arms, and carrying me straight to Mrs. Renton's sitting-room, he exclaimed, "Mary, I have won her!" covered the capital to sare that had been presented the coffin and the grave that had been presented for him, he gave a wild, frantic scream, and then seemed to realize for the first time that in a few minutes he would be no more among the liv-

A WORD TO YOUNG LADIES.

ways be independent.

"Very sociable?"

"Remarks bly so."

A SOCIABLE GOVERNOR.

We believe that a young lady, by her constant, We believe that a young lady, by her constant, consistent, Christian example may exert untold power. You do not know the respect, the almost worship, which young men, no matter how wicked they may be themselves, pay to a consistent Christian lady, be she young or old. A gentleman once said to a lady who boarded in the same house with him, that her life was a constant proof of the Christian religion. Often the simple that the same to settlement; and all indebtes the same house with him, that her life was a constant proof of the Christian religion. Often the simple that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of LYDIA V. FAIRBANKS, late of Wixtmor, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has understant at the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of LYDIA V. FAIRBANKS, late of Wixtmor, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has understant at the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of LYDIA V. FAIRBANKS, late of Wixtmor, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has understant at the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of LYDIA V. FAIRBANKS, late of Wixtmor, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has understant at the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of LYDIA V. FAIRBANKS, late of Wixtmor, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has understant at the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of LYDIA V. FAIRBANKS, late of Wixtmor, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has understant at the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of LYDIA V. FAIRBANKS, late of Wixtmor, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has understant at the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of LYDIA V. FAIRBANKS, late of Wixtmor, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testat proof of the Christian religion. Often the simple request of a young lady will keep a young man from doing wrong. We have known this to be the case very frequently, and young men have been kept from breaking the Sabbath, from drinking, from chewing, just because a lady whom they respected, and for whom they had an affection, requested it.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of GEORGE WILLIAMS, late of AUGUSTA. In the County of Kennebee, deceased, in the cloudy of Kennebee, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to January 25, 1364.

See ARTEMAS LIBBEY. proof of the Christian religion. Often the sim

expensive. It need not be purchased all at once.

The reading of it need not detract one hour from
the important labors of the field. But every farmone for his own benefit. He should have some cientific knowledge of the various operations he is daily performing, both for his own enjoyment and so as to be able to give a reason for every thing he does on his land. His children should and so as to be able to give a reason for every thing he does on his land. His children should thing he does on his land. His children should be taught the philosophy of agriculture more or less thoroughly, that they may be attached to the calling, and may make improvements in it.

THE ETERT MARRIAGE. THE FIRST MARRIAGE. And Adam said : "This is bone of my bone,

The rank and arm of military officers are des-In a moment she had crossed the square, and clasped her brother in her arms, she continued with an agonizing scream, "Oh, soldiers! oh, Holy Mother! gentlemen! for the love of Jesus, do not kill him! He is innocent! he is my brother!"

In a moment she had crossed the square, and classed as follows: The shoulder straps of a signated as follows I never wish to look upon a scene like this onel has two silver embroidered leaves, one at again; and many a hardy hunter from Iowa's each end of the strap; a major has two embroids border, while gazing on it felt the involuntary tear course down his manly cheek. But we were two gold bars at each end of the strap; a first lieutenant one gold bar at each end; lieutenant no bar at all. The cloth of the strap draught of water had been known to strike him in the back with a dagger as he turned away, and our officers had determined to make an exflemen, green; and for cavalry, orange color.

Non commissioned officers are indicated by "chevrons" or stripes on the coat sleeve in the form of a letter V. Corporals wear two stripes; sergeants three; orderly sergeants have a lozenge.

> chevrons. Sergeant-majors have the three stripes of a sergeant completed into a triangle, base up WHAT IT COSTS TO SMOKE.

Who can afford to smoke cigars? We copy removing her, the coat sleeve of one of them the following from one of our exchanges. It may was torn during her struggle, and her eye fell upon a breast pin that he had fastened upon his shirt sleeve, perhaps for concealment and safety.

We met an intelligent and economical gentleman at the State Fair at Rochester, who had just In an instant all her physical powers were re-laxed, and in a calm, subdued voice, she observed, as she pointed to the pin, "Soldiers, let me make Finding many years ago, that the habit of smokas she pointed to the pin, "Soldiers, let me make one more effort for my brother." The soldiers started at the strangness of her manner, unloosed their grasp upon her, and in a moment, she bounded away to her brother shielding his body again with her person at the very moment that the guns were descending to receive the word "fire!" Turning her back to her brother, and facing the file of soldiers, she stood forth a statefacing the file of soldiers, she stood forth a state-ly woman. There was no scream, no tear, no agonizing expression, but calm and erect she

to the wind.' was then ordered to be doubled, and a strict watch kept over the prisoner during the night.

Notwithstanding this precaution it was discovered in the morning that both the boy and his sister had made their escape; in what way they accomplished it, has been a mystery with the company from that time to this. During the early part of the evening there was a meeting of the Masonic members of the company at the captain's headquarters, where the girl was examined, and found to have passed all the degrees in Masonry to that of a Master Mason.

Where or how she had acquired these degrees, she deelined to say. She and her brother had been in the United States but about ten weeks,

LITTLE GIRL'S DIRECTNESS.

was a Mason, and only knew that his father when living, was master of a lodge in their native town in Ireland.

grown it, said, "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You cast them aside, do you not?" "Oh, no," replied the little one, "We let out the tucks!" The lecturer confessed she had the advantage of him there.

> The shyloch, who, with head erect, with houest people mingles, should cease to shave his fellow-men, and go to shaving shingles.

During that period, the article has been applied to a great rupled in value, and has been applied to a great at teaches, should mind and watch as well as and sacked like cotton. It is assorted and graded, samples being fastened on each package, to show its fibre. It is fished, or raked, or grappled up from the clear, sandy bottom, at the depth of twenty, forty or sixty feet, and often far from the shore. The water is so transparent that the growing sponge is visible on the bottom.

The sponge is the covering, the habitation, of the lowest order of animal nature. Indeed, organization can hardly be detected in the animal.

When first taken from the water the sponge is black, and at once becomes offensive to the smell; it will almost cause the flesh it touches to blister.

True copy. Attest: J. Burron, Register.

True copy. Attest: J. Burron, Register. True copy. Attest: J. Burros, Register

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True copy. Attest: J. Burros, Register

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H. K. BAKER, Judge. If education is the great buckler and shield of liberty, well-developed industry is equally the buckler and shield of individual independence. As an unfailing source through life, give your son, equal with a good education, a good honest trade. Better any trade than none, though there is ample field for adoption of every inclination in this respect. Learned professions are speculative employments; may fail a man; but an honest handicraft trade seldom or never—if its possessor chooses to use it. Let him feel, too, that honest If education is the great buckler and shield of

chooses to use it. Let him feel, too, that honest labor-crafts are honorable and noble. The men abor-crafts are honorable and noble. The men of trades, the real creators of whatever is most essential to the necessities and welfare of mankind, cannot be dispensed with. They, above all others, in whatever repute they have been held by their most fastidious fellows, must work at the ore of human progress or all is lost. But few brown-handed tradesmen think of this, or appreciate the real power and position they compass. Give you son a trade, no matter what fortune he may have or be likely to inherit. With this he can always battle with temporal want and can al-

can always battle with temporal want and can al-KENNEBEC COUNTY....in Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January. 1864. at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January, 1864.
WILLIAM SHOREY, Administrator on the estate of Mansfield Bryand late of Winslow, in said County, deceased, having
presented his account of administration of the estate of said Governor Powell, of Kentucky, was never an orator, but his conversation, story-telling and social qualities were remarkable. His great forte lay in establishing a personal intimacy with every one he met, and in this way he was powerful in electioneering. He chewed immense quantities of tobacco, but never carried the weed himself.

electioneering. He chewed immense quantities of tobacco, but never carried the weed himself, KENNEBEC COUNTY .. At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January, 1864. and was always begging it of every one he met. and was always begging it of every one he met. His residence was in Henderson, and in coming up the Obio, past that place, I heard the following characteristic anecdote of him:

A citizen of Henderson, coming on board, fell into conversation with a passenger who made inquiries about Powell.

"He lives in your place, I believe, don't he?"

"Yes; one of our oldest citizens."

KENNEBEC COUNTY. At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January, 1864.

L. FORENT ELLIS, Administrator on the estate of Franklia Woodcok, late of Scincey, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of Said ecrased for allowance:

OEDEREN, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Frobate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of February next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest : J. Burros. Rec "Remark bly so."
"Well, I thought so. I think he is one of the most social men I ever met in all my life. Wonderfully sociable. I was introduced to him over at Grayson Springs last summer, and he had't been with me ten minutes when he begged all the tobacco I had, got his feet up in my lap, and spit all over me. Remarkably sociable."

**Remark bly so."

**ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, no the fourth Monday of January, 1864.

**Samuel Teck. Gauardian of Samuel B. Morse. William M. Morse, Emma Morse, and Philip Morse, of Fayette, in said County, minors, having presented his second account of Guardian of Samuel B. Morse. William M. Morse, Emma Morse, and Philip Morse, of Fayette, in said County, hat notice thereof be given all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of February nest, and show cause, if any who

H. K. BAKER, Judge.
A true copy—Attest: J. Burton, Register.

The farmers' library need not be large or NoTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of LORING G. SAMPSON, late of WINTEROP, sive. It need not be purchased all at once, eading of it need not detract one hour from in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons uld, by all means, have a library. He needs in his own benefit. He should have some ific knowledge of the various operations he

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix, on the estate of appointed Administratrix, on the estate of JOHN PACKARD, late of MANCHESTER, and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman shall cleave unto his wife. They shall be one

and fiesh of my liesh; she shall be called woman because she was taken out of man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and the feeling shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife. They shall be one desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indeed

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GERMAN BITTERS THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

Have More Respectable People to Vouch

Than any other article in the market.

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, the

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Constination, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acid-

NOT ALCOHOLIC,

BUT

READ WHO SAYS SO: From the Rev. Levi G. Back, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadel-

mantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters and doubt not they will produce similar results on others, and doubt not they will produce similar results on others.

WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turder, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Phill Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters what the form or character of the amputaton, the artificial leg completely compensates the loss. The patient walks without cane or crutch. Many army officers and solidors, whose without cane or crutch. Many army officers and solidors, whose without cane or crutch. Many army officers and solidors, whose without cane or crutch. Many army officers and solidors, whose without cane or crutch. Many army officers and solidors, whose without cane or crutch. Many army officers and solidors, whose without cane or crutch. Many army officers and solidors, whose

The subscriber, having returned from the "far West" informs his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the min pitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspesia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfectled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONA.

From Rev. J. 3. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutz-town, Berks County, Pa.

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not of the best qu

The management cow's milk depe derived from the heat is transforme comfortable and t much trouble abo

cream off every m turnips, this will vor from the but put it in a crock, morning (scalding to churn, say cream is apt to ble to skim the The cream should room, or at least ready to churn, a

vicinity came into butter in winter? "Well, yee, I d "What is your 'Strain the mil

With whom she is rather too gay,— The Senator's son, who is ready to run For her gloves and her fan, night or day, And to gallop beside, when she wishes to ride; O, no doubt 'dis an honor to see smile upon her Such world-famous fellows as they!

An, brother of mile, while you sport, while you drink of your wine like a lord,
You might curse, one would say, and grow Jaundiced and gra
With sach guests every day at your board!
But you sleek down your rage like a pard in its cage,
And bluk in meek fashion through the bars of your passion,
As husbands like you can afford. For still you must think, as you eat, as you drink.

We have bright, rosy girls, fair as ever an earl's, And the wealth of their curis is our gold; And the wealth of their curis is our gold;

0, their lisp and their laugh, they are sweeter by half,
Than the wine that you quaff red and old!
We have love-light-d looks, we have work, we have books,
Our boys have grown manly and bold,
And they never shall blash, when their proud cousins brush
From the walls of their college such cobwebs of knowledge

-Atlantic Monthly for February. Our Story-Teller.

lips. It was really wonderful the way it all came about. It would certainly never have happened Last autumn I was invited with my parents and my two sisters to spend a couple of weeks at Firgrove with the Rentons. Mamma refused at first to let me go, because she thought that four persons were enough for one party, but Mrs. Renton wouldn't listen to her. She said that apart from the pleasure of seeing me, she found me in-

for they had originally been low in the waist, and I wore nothing which didn't button to the throat; but I had a good supply of crimped ruffles to wear that they were very pretty.

Mrs. Renton appeared delighted to see me, and although my sister smiled at my credulity in thinking her sincere, my heart went out to meet her. she did, and that put me at ease at once. I still room which had belonged to her daughter Agnes, a lovely child, who died when she was only ten years old. There was her portrait exquisitely painted, and with a heart full of love looking out from the meek blue eyes and voicing itself in the curves of the delicately moulded lips. There, two, her bookcase-carved rosewood with glass doorssome of the most worn volumes in which were mature enough for girls of eighteen. There, also, were her writing desk and her work basket with the needle in an unfinished leaf, just as she left it. The chambermaid told me that I was the first

the annoyances which I experienced during my avoid, and which were at times hard to endure; although I ought not to complain, since they ocheld by those persons whom I admired and loved the most. The very first night after my arrival at Firerove Mrs. Renton came and sat down by my bed. For a few minutes she was silent, and I knew by her looks that it made her sorrowful to see me in Agnes' place. So I put my arms round her neck, and asked her to let me be, as far as I could, a true daughter of the house, and do, as far as I knew how, all that Agnes would do if she were there instead of me. Mrs. Renton did not answer immediately; she wept silently, but I don't think there was any bitterness in her tears. Bye and bye she kissed me without saying

Mrs. Renton replied pleasantly that she knew very well from papa how necessary I was to him, but that it was just possible that I might become as indispensable to another as I was to him.

After she left me I lay awake a long tim part of the guests at Firgrove was the anticipated